# BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

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#### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

TRUE FREEDOM.

Extracts from an Address, delivered at a Religious Cel-ebration of Independence, July 4, 1823.

1 Peter ii. 16. As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Hon-or all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor-

rail men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the king.

The question has long been agitated in the world, referring to the relation subsisting between rulers and people. What is freedom, or therly? What are the limits between right on the one hand, and duty on the other? How shall we reconcile freedom with any measure of restraint; or the right of self-control with the duty of subordination? And the question has a wide extent, applying to the order and peace of families, and all the relations of the social state.

It is manifest that there are two extremes on this subject, opposite to each other, which are both morally wrong, and practically mischievous. Tyranny is an extreme in the exercise of power, which deprives the weak of their rights, and reduces them to vassalage. Licentiousness is an extreme in the exercise of freedom, which also violates the rights of others, and is equally at variance with equity and happiaess. Rational, scriptural, righteous, peaceful liberty is the desirable medium, between the two extremes, and happy are they that find it.

Shall we turn to writers on government, on the law of nations, on the constitutions and statutes of different countries, for direction on this

the law of nations, on the constitutions and stat-utes of different countries, for direction on this utes of different countries, for direction on this point? Many such have written well; and the perusal of their works is profitable for legislators, jurists, magistrates, counsellors, and men in any station who have leisure for reading them. But the mass of society need a guide less voluminous, and which plainly and briefly inculcates the leading principles of their daily conduct. And there is a book, which contains precisely what they need; which teaches the whole duty of rulers and of subjects, the duties and rights of every possible relation of life; and which speaks to the conscience and the heart. It is true, that the the conscience and the heart. It is true, that the blessed book which lies before me has an infinitely higher purpose. It makes known the prerogatives of King Immanuel, with the privileges and duties of those who unite themselves to his kingdom. It tells of Him, who is higher than the kings of It tells of Him, who is higher than the kings of the earth, yet assumes not their civil power or fading honors; who in the midst of their kingdoms, and independent of them, sets hip his dominion, and will reign over a willing and ransomed people, till all the rulers and people of the nations shall glory in his cross, and in his righteous, peaceful sceptre. But the Bible addresses men on the topics which pertain to this life also; and speaks to them as filling the sphere where the Author of the Bible has placed them. And, to return to our topic, the Bible has prescribed the very medium which we seek.

The Bible condemns oppressors of every grade-It condemns licentiousness in all its forms and operations. The Bible teaches how to command, and how to obey; what to demand, and what to

and how to obey; what to demand, and what to yield. It is worthy to be the manual of all that serve, and of all in authority. Here, the wisest statesman may be instructed; here, the peasant or the child may learn his duty and his rights. The wisest of men in civil life have acknowledged their obligations to it for their most valued wisdom, and have strongly recommended its perusal to their young friends and pupils. It points clearly to the medium which we seek; and where its principles have been believed and practised best, there has rational freedom been found. Where was liberty, joined with permanent security, before the Bible was extensively read? Among the most learned and improved nations, it was but imperfectly enjoyed or understood. Had our fathers brought to these shores their sciences and arts, their industry, their perseverance, and their bravery; but had they not brought, and perused, and loved their Bibles, where now would have been the liberties of America? Should we, their descendants, have celebrated the birth of a free nation, or the birth of

an hereditary king? We shall, therefore, draw many of our leading principles from the Bible, while we define true freedom connected with obligation, as applied to nation and nation, to rulers and their subjects, to individuals in various social relations, and to men under the government of God. The apostle brings

all these to view in the passage before us.

1. One nation is independent of another, and free from its control; yet owes many obligations to every nation on earth to which its connection can extend. It is physically impossible that the whole world should form one community, or be nader one government, except that of Him whose eye is in every place, and whose presence fills heaven and earth at the same moment. No numan government can extend its authority to all countries, and protect its subjects in every part of the globe. How soon was the empire, which contained a hundred and twenty seven provinces, dismembered, and brought to desolation. How mad, then, is that ambition, which has so often aspired to universal dominion. Well might the hero have mourned that he had too much, when he saw nothing more to conquer. The natural divisions of the earth will form the inhabitants into separate communities and goveroments. It is matter of propriety and conve-nience, that those should associate who inhabit one country, speak the same language, have com-mon interests and pursuits, and are favored by Prividence with suitable occasions to unite together. Here, the causes which separate them from all others, bind them to each other. They roluntarily unite, and constitute a form of govern-Thenceforth they form one community, and are independent of other similar communi ties. They may regulate their internal concerns, in their own way. They are rightfully subject to no foreign prince or state. And whoever attempts to subjugate, restrict, or injure them, sins against their rights, & against the God of nations. But this nation is not placed alone in the midst of the world. It is, in the providence of God, connected with other nations; and they together form one family of communities. And because one nation may direct its own concerns, and governments. other nations at its pleasure? Has it no duties to discharge towards them? It is manifest, that it must mete to others, the same measure which it requires of them. It should do to others, as it would receive at their hands. The same short precept, the observance of which would make every man his neighbor's friend and helper, would make the whole family of nations a band of brothers. Let this precept become the "law of na-tions," and wars would cease unto the ends of the world; oppression and violence would disap-

car; and every nation would be free. None would be tributary or dependent; none enslaved, a dragged unwillingly to the field of battle; none ensuared by foreign allinnees, or bartered away by royal merchants. Happy is our favoral land, that strangers do not rule over her. Lappy will she be, if she regards the rights and iterests of other nations sacred as her own; and sands aloof from those foreign connections which rined so many other states.

sands aloof from those foreign connections which rined so many other states.

2. We proceed to inquire for the limits of libits and subordination, as applied to rulers and thir people. It is the opinion of Americans, that acovernment should not be independent of the pople. This principle entirely coincides with the spirit of the gospel, and with much of the liguage of the Bible; though some portions appar to favor monarchy. The fact is, that many puttons were written under monarchial governments, and addressed primarily to their subjects.

3. ext is of that character. And God requires men to load quiet and peaceable lives, and be subject to the powers that be, under whatever form of government they are placed, even under wicked men and oppressors; because he has thus ordained the existing powers as their rulers, thus ordained the existing powers as their rulers, and because resistance to even an unrighteous government would often be a greater evil than obedience. But we are not on this account to conclude, that manarchy has the sanction of Jeconclude, that manarchy has the sanction of Jehovah as the right form of government. He appointed a different mode for his peculiar people; and when they wickedly desired and demanded a king, he gave them one in his anger. The Bible is intended for all nations, and it applies to mea under every form of government; but it every where requires of rulers that they be just mea, and the fatters of their people. Whatever, therefore, be the form of government, the rulers should seek the public welfare, and the people should be obedient. But we believe it best comports with the suisit of the New Testament, that ports with the spirit of the New Testament, that governments should originate in the people's consent, and not be imposed upon them by arbi-

trary power.
Rulers should not be independent of a written conditation; a supreme or standing law; a compact of the people with each other, and between them and their rulers. To this, rulers should be subject; for without this their mere pleasure is law. And men are too imperfect and corrupt, to govern others according to their own good pleasure. It is a happy invention of modern times which establishes a written constitution, giving rulers their autiority, prescribing, their duties, and limiting their powers. This is a safeguard against the assumption of an office without an election; against the oppression which despots exercised against the ambition & self-will of those, who posess power and forget right. In this way, rulers are dependent on the people for their authority when first acquired; and are restrained from the phuse of it, by the fear of losing their office conditution; a supreme or standing law; a comthe buse of it, by the fear of losing their office andof incurring public reprehension. They are eleated to office, to govern according to a fixed sanlard; and when the trust is discharged, they rurn to a level with their fellow citizens. But within constitutional bounds, rulers have author ity; and the liberties of the citizens do not jus-ity; and the liberties of the citizens do not jus-ify the neglect or contempt of that authority. for the general good and his own, every citizen arrenders a portion of his rights to society; at last, of those rights he might have had, if he had reided alone in the wide world. He is free; but raided alone in the wide world. He is free; but hemust not infringe the liberties or rights of other. He is free; but he has no right to injure his nighbor, or the nation. He is free; but he most contribute to the public burdens, and share in the common defence. He is entitled to secrity and protection; but to save his country in pril, he must part with his property or his life. The duties of people and their rulers are recircal. Each party has its rights to be secured, and its duties to be performed. Rulers must

cirocal. Each party has its rights to be secured, and its duties to be performed. Rulers must geern equitably, and by constitutional laws; thy must cherish, protect and defend. Citizos must cheerfully obey, submitting themselves toevery ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Scriptural liberty does not allow either ruler osubject to do what is right in his own eyes, indoendent of constitution and law. But the rule is to legislate for the public good, not violatig individual rights. To such laws the citizn is to be subject; even, if need require, to his presonal detriment, unless a judicial tribunal prsonal detriment, unless a judicial tribunal shill declare the statute itself to be a violation of th public compact. And the lawless and diso-bdient have no reason to complain, when their tansgressions of law are visited upon their own hads; since no individual or body of men can be anavenger, but they are safe till they are tried by lar and evidence, under the calm decision of their pers. We look to an upright jury, as one imprtant barrier between public power and privae right. These are the "peers of the realm, whom Americans are tried when they are acceed; peers, to whom the innocent may look fidence, before whom the wicked ought le. [To be continued.]

#### For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph TO YOUNG MEN.

h almost every religious community, whether inthe city, or out of it, there is a class of Young ma, who would be glad to associate toge her to improvement in the arts and sciences. An the worthy of note, that in not a few towns in he heart of this commonwealth, they have forme, themselves into societies for the promotion of general improvement and literature. New-Eng-land is celebrated for its schools, and no less, for laid is celebrated for its schools, and no less, for the general information, which pervades every class of the community. And if our brighter luminaries in learning, shine, not so conspicuous-lyss in other countries, it is because the constel-laion in which they move, possesses more light; and not because they want that intellectual fire, which shines the most vividly when surrounded

Now shall it be said, that the young men of our favoured land are more willing to search for stilunary treasures, than they are to promote spritual knowledge, which raises the possessor from earth to heaven? O ye young men, who passess the vital principle of piety, it belongs to you to say, whether your fellow mortals shall, or shall not. be excited by your example, to seek that new and living way, which is taught in rerelation. You must not merely bring them into conversation; but show them by palpable action, that the knowledge of heavenly things is only to be gained by deep and prayerful scarching of the truths of holy writ. Give them an impulse, give them a thirst for divine things, and the ef-fect will be seen by a development of the fruits of

may be introduced amount them, and that sacred truths may become familiar to their minds.

There are societies of this kind, but not so many as there should be. Wherever they are, the effects are manifest. Lany useful Christiaus in this city, and in other ortsof the land, have tested the success of such ocieties, by its reaction on themselves, as well as its property of disseminating a spirit of most energy amongst their fellow men. Let pious soung men arise to duty, and throw their influence into the scale of moral effect; problaiming to adving world the words effect; proclaiming to adving world the words of our ever blessed Redeemer. "Search the scriptures, for in them we think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me."

C. W. M.

## For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. ON FILIAL RESPECT.

Messas. Willis & Jain.—So enormous are the evils, which the prevailing sin of intemperance threatens to bring, not only thom numerous families, but upon community at large, unless its progress can be arrested, that the decided stand which has recently been taken, against the compensation of could spirit by many individuals. mon use of ardest spirit, by many individuals and societies, ad in your valuable paper, and other similar publications, is worthy of high commendation, and merits the gratitude, not merely of every Christan, but of every friend of his coun try. In the reat work of reform, it becomes every one chedfully to unite, and do what he can. It must be very desirable, however, that the mea-sures, adopted to resist and arrest even this appalling eva, should be none other than such as visdom may approve-such as are conformed to the Christian's paramount law, "As ye would that men shoulddo to you, do ye even so to them likewise." In all cases, Christians should aim to be, "wise as repents, and harmless as doves."
It is possible that, even in relation to intemperance, a zea) which is neither exactly according to kno/ledge, nor regulated by the law of love, may sometimes have too much influence, and do more harm than good. Will you pardon me if I sy, too, that some things, which have been prolished, even in the Recorder and Tele-graph have seemed to me to be somewhat tincured with such zeal?

'The anecdote of " a clergyman," and " a very respectable friend of his in Massachusetts," in of wit, certainly seems to me to savor very little of Christian courtesy and friendliness. Desirable as it is that brandy, and every other kind of ardent spirit, should be universally confined to a ardent spirit, should be universally confined to a "phial" in "the mediciene chest;" yet, so long have these things been numbered among what were deemed to be at least comforts of life, "no man forbidding," that it is tearcely to be expected that a change in opinior and practice, sufficient thus to confine them, can be effected in a moment. In the mean time, may it not be justly practiced whether those who have recoded the questioned, whether those who have resolved to use ardent spirit medicinally only, or not to use it at all, do really pursue he kindest, or wisest, or surest course, to bring others over to their views, when they treat them in a manner which can scarcely be viewed in any other light than as disrespectful?

But another article, found in the same column with the anecdote above alladed to, appears still more exceptionable. It s, the very unkind "letter of children to a fatter." If the intimations in that letter are correct, the parent was, indeed, conducting very wickedly, and had given his children much cause for grief and anxie-

ty. And if, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, they had expostulated with their erring parent, shown him the evil and the danger of his way and urged him to forsake it, in the strongest lan guage of affectionate and fibal tenderness and respect, all this would have commended itself to every man's conscience, and to every good man's heart. But, the law of na ure, the law of God, which requires children to treat their parents with filial affection and reverence, is not only imperative, but it is so obviously "holy, and just, and good," that no manifest violation of it can ever appear otherwise than most revolting to any correct and feeling mind, not even if it have been induced by the most ardent zeal against the sin of intemperance itself. Few, in-deed, comparatively, are the cases in which children are released from the obligation imposed by this law, even by the wickedness of their parents. re us, it appears evident, from the showing of the children themselves, that the father, as much as he was in fault, had yet done nothing to release them from this obligation.
Who, then, but must be both shocked and grieved to hear these children addressing their erring parent in such language as this? "We shall watch the effect of this letter, and if it does no good, we will warn you thus once more. If that warning is lost, we shall . . . . . . take a stand which will place an inseparable barrier between us and you, till you are reformed." "If you do not stop in this course, we must save ourselves and our children, by shandoning you to your fate." "Think you that we shall suffer our children to be near you? Never, never. Their first lesson shall be to shun their grandfather. They must be taught not even o pronounceyour name -What a lesson for parents to teach their children! The first lesson, to! Indeed, is not the lan-guage of this letter throughout, merely that of

wounded pride, on account of the disgrace the parent was bringing on his family, and not that either of grief for the sis, or concern for the salvation, of their guilty parent? And shall I be posmitted to ask these children, where they find warrant for addressing such language to rent, or for such treatment as that with which they threaten their father, in all the Bible? Is it found in the first commandment with promise,

"Honor thy father and thy mother?" Is it found in this awful malediction, "Cursed be he that setteth light by his father, or his mother; and all the people shall say, Amen?" Is it found in this language of the wisest of men, "The eye of him that mocketh his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagle shall eat it?" Or is it found in that dreadful curse, which has lighted on the posterity of Ham, the son of Noah, from generation to generation, because he exposed to his brethren the shame of his father, when like the father of these children, he had wickedly fallen into the sin of intemperance? On the contrary, should not these things make any child tremble to address himself to his parent, as these children seem to have gloried in addressing them-selves to their father? The sin of drunkenness is indeed one of very great enormity. But, great as it is, it should be remembered that it is not

of the serious consideration of these children, whether the spirit which they have manifeded towards their father, may not involve wicled-ness, which God must view with scarcely less abness, which God must view with scarcely less ab-borrence, than that which they so severely re-prehend in their guilty parent. It may also ge-serve some consideration, whether a judicious and falthful remonstrance, expressed in their spectful, and kind, and affectionate language in which it must always become children to address a parent; even when they would contince him of wrong, and warn him of danger, would not have been far more likely to produce the desir-ed effect, than such a letter as these children

addressed to their father. TROHIMUS.
[We have softened or omitted the expressions of "Trophimus," in two or three instances, to conform his admonition more strictly tohis own excellent rules. Still, we do not go he full length with him in the above censure, though we think he had some occasion for remark. Wetather suspect that the truth lies midway between him and our former correspondent.]

## From the Vermont Chronile.

REFERENCES FOR THE RICH. Baxter, in his Advice to the rick on the net-ods of doing good, says; "Were I to speak to princes, or to men so rich and potent as b le able to do so good a work, I would provoke thim to do as much as the Jesuits have done, in seeking the conversion of some of the vast nations of infidels that are possessed of so great a part of the world." What would he have said had he listed in this age? He did not know the power of the littles."

"the littles."

The following "References for the Rich," from the same little tract, are selected and arranged with great judgment. I would copy the passiges, but that they would occupy too much spac, and the reader can easily turn to them. I hop he will examine them all.

"Math. 5: 7—6: 19, &c.—7: 21, 24—25: 14. Acts 20: 35. Matth. 5: 42. Luke 18: 21 to 34-12: 15 to 49—16: 19 to the end—14: 13 to 2, 1 Tim. 6: 17 to 19. Luke 16: 9, 13. Ps. 41: , &c. Prov. 28: 27. Is. chap. 58. James 1: 3.—5: 1 to 5. 1 John 3: 16 to 18. Gal. 6. 6 to 3.—Matth. 25: 40, 45—6: 3, 4. 1 Cor. 7: 29 o 31." [Works III. p. 447.]

Every man must judge for himself how for these passages are addressed to him. We ough, however, to consider that wealth is always con-

however, to consider that wealth is always con-parative; and, in judging of our own, to lok back on those who have nothing, not forward of those who have more than we. "We brough nothing into the world."

Bernard.

### CANDID REMARK

In an article in the North American Review relating Indians in the United States, we observed the followig passage, which gave us peculiar pleasure, as it indicatees state of feeling, in reference to Missionary operations, highly honorable to the conductors of that able work. A few years since, it was not uncommon to observe on the comtenances of some, in speaking of Missions to the Indians and to the heathen, the smile of contempt, as if all such exertions must prove fruitless. But such is the evidence ow, of civilization being advanced by Missions, that the man who does not see their happy influence, must have wilfilly shut his eyes to the facts all around him .- Ed. Ch. Wach

-In the actual state of our Indian rilations, the missionary establishments for the ed-ucation of Indian youth, founded and supported by voluntary contributions and aided by an annual appropriation from the national tressury, almost offer an atonement for the past, and certainly strong encouragement for the futur.—With a full knowledge of all that has heretobre been done, these institutions are proceeding upon more rational principles. And whatever may be the result of this great and interesting, and we may probably add, final experiment, but one opinion can exist respecting the motives and views of those who are conducting it. Of these establishments there are forty-one in operation, upon the frontiers of the United States. Wedo not know the number of pupils they contain, but expenditures were \$191,606 in 1824, & \$202,70 in 1825. The returns for 1826, we have not seen. They will doubtless exhibit a proportionate increase. When it is recollected, that he value of their own agricultural products, and the labour of their teachers, artisans and others, which is wholly gratuitous, constitute no p this amount, some conception may be formed of the value of these eleemosynary foundations. The children, male and female, are here fed, and clothed, and taught, and they are prepared by a regular discipline for those duties, which subsequent events may probably call them to perform. We shall hazard no predictions concern-ing the result. Whatever that may be, no loier fort can be found in all the records of haman

## CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

The Head of the church does not distribute is gifts without design. If he gives to some of his servants, talents which may fit them for the office of Teachers, it is a proof that he designs them to be teachers; and if these talents are auill that they should be improved. If it be wrong for them to spend any part of their time in preparation for more extensive usefulness, an any reason be assigned why it was right for

Timothy to spend a part of his time in impriving the gifthat was in him by reading, &c.

But an objector may say, If they have a all to preach, let them go and preach. A call to preach, is not a call to spend six or seven years. in a College.' To this we answer, 1. That Tmothy had a call to preach, and thousands were perishing for lack of knowledge then, as well as at the present day, and yet consistently with that call it was enjoined upon him as a duty, to employ a part of his time in improving his miniterial talents. 2. We suppose young men the are preparing for the Gospel Ministry, to be now engaged in doing good; in endeavoring to ave souls, as far as their talents and opportunities vill enable them: and this is as much as could be aid enable them; and this is as much as could be aid of Timothy. For the same reason, then, that it was the duty of Timothy to improve his gifts so as to extend his usefulness, it is their duty tomas to extend an insetuiness, it is their duty to improve their gifts for the same purpose. 3. "he call here spoken of, is a call to what?—to go forth immediately, with an ignorant undiscipined, uncultivated mind, to engage in a work which involves so much difficulty and responsibility, that it constrained the Apostle Paul with the crifts of genium and of insurestian, to exrecincial piety.

One great mean of promoting the growth of religion, is by forming societies expressly for young men, that a constant study of the scriptures

is indeed one of very great enormity. But, great a life, great is not all the gifts of genius and of inspiration, to exclude the only sin of which man may be guilty. There are yet others, which are scarcely less hein-ous, in the sight of God. And it may be worthy can be done, with the talents which God has given

them; and in order that this result may be realthem; and in order that this result may be rear-ized, these talents must be improved agreeably to the direction given to Timothy on this sub-ject; and the student while thus employed, is as really obeying the call of God, as he will be when he shall engage in the immediate work of the ministry.-[Literary & Evangelical Magazine.

## HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS.—NO. XIX. Extract of a letter from an Agent of the Massa-chusetts Domestic Missionary Society.

scattered, and the remnant so disheartened that they thought nothing could be done to save them from becoming a-waste place in Zion. But they are now united, take sweet counsel together and go to the house of God in company. Their energies are roused to action. A few, with trembling, thought of building a meeting house—it was proposed, & met with the approbation of so many, that in a very short time a subscription was filled up, and half the money advanced to gent a house. up, and half the money advanced to erect a house with galleries, which will contain eighty-six pews on the lower floor. They have made their contracts for the materials and work in perfect harmony, and without a doubt it will be finished in mony, and without a doubt it will be finished in the course of the season, to the comfort and joy of many. The causes which operated so powerfully against them a year ago have lost their influence, and will probably never have a similar effect. Many of the people beholding the change which has taken place, are ready to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" And I have seen them so affected with the kindness of your Society, as to cause tears to gush from their eyes, and run down their cheeks like rain. Could you hear the disciples of Christ here, pouring out their whole souls in prayer to God for a blessing on your Society and every member of it, and expressing the most ardent gratitude before the Throne of Grace, for your liberality which has quickened their own energies, and reanimated their hopes, surely you would say and feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive. I seldom ever felt greater happiness, than in being the instrument of your kindness to that grateful people." Do not facts like these speak a language which

the churches of Massachusetts will listen to? Do they not convey an argument of resistless force, for continued and increased exertion in behalf of our feeble churches?

## A REVIVAL IN A FEEBLE PARISH.

"The progress of the work has been slow, and nothing like animal excitement has been witnessed among us. A more still and solemn work I have never seen. The subjects of it have in general never seen. The subjects of it have in general been very deeply convinced of sin, and in some instances have been driven to despair before they were willing to go to Christ. Among those who have been hopefully converted are the Deist, the Universalist, the openly profane and dissolute, the carcless sinner, the vain formalist and man of correct outward deportment. Fifty-two have been already added to the church as the fruits of this review and a number more will probably be been already added to the church as the fruits of this revival, and a number more will probably be added at the next communion. The whole num-ber who have indulged a hope is about eighty, and of these, many are heads of families. For a short time past, the work has appeared to be de-clining, but a considerable number are still inqui-

ring, what they must do to be saved."

I cannot give you the whole of this interesting teter at present—and will only add, that, under the blessing of God, the Missionary whose steps were directed hither by the Domestic Miss. Soci-ety, has been instrumental in this great and good work, and that much more has been effected in the same place, by the same instrumentality than is mentioned above. Where heaven so signally smiles, who will not be encouraged to go forward with great and increasing ardor in the cause of Domestic Missions!

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE PRESBYTERY OF BALTIMORE.

From their last Report to the General Assembly The Presbytery of Baltimore report to the General Assembly that the state of religion within their bounds, is more encouraging than it has been in former years. In the first and second congregations of Baltimore, the Lord has been pleased in some measure to revive his work— about the first of March a considerable degree of seriousness began to be manifest in both the churches, and it has gone on increasing in both with about an equal pace, until between 50 and 70 in each, mostly young persons, and of both sexes, now professed to have passed from death unto life—of these 48 have been united to the 1st church, and 42 to the 2d church. Many are yet impressed—a good many others profess (on apparently proper evidence) a saving change since—and the work scems still to continue—no week has lately passed without new cases of both conviction and conversion.

Among the facts preceding or connected with

this work of grace which appear worthy of being communicated, are the following. 1. Prayer accompanied with fasting, the pungent preach-ing of the simple Gospel, and especially visiting from house to house seem to have been greatly

2. Bible classes and Sunday schools have ap-peared to be eminently useful (under God) in bringing on this work. The great body of the converts has been from these institutions—several of the most promising children and nearly all the teachers in some of our schools, have become

peful subjects of grace. We think it not unimportant in this connex-ion to mention the perfect harmony that has sub-sisted between the pastors of these two shurch-

es, and their people, not doubting that it has been instrumental in promoting the good work.

The establishment of a valuable city missionary in the 3d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, is regarded as a highly auspicious circumstance, and the promise is strong, as gathered from the present intimations of Providence, that this deeaying church will be soon and happily re-edified, a revival seems to have commenced there.—The

Mariners' church, under the patronage of various Christian denominations, has within the last year been completed and opened for worship—a large and attentive congregation is collected in it ev-ery Sabbath, and the faithful labours of the Sea-

The preacher are owned of the Lord.

The presbytery, in concluding this brief report of facts on which they have not thought it necessary to comment, would thus publicly ex-press their gratitude to Almighty God, for his gracious visit to them, and they do earnestly so-licit the prayers of their brethren throughout the church, that they may share yet more abun-dantly that divine influence, which convinces & converts the soul. [Philadelphian.

From the New-York Observer LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

By the politeness of a friend, we have been favored with a copy of an abstract of the Annual Report of this society, and a brief notice of the proceedings at its annual meeting on the 11th of May. The meeting was held at the chapel, Great Queen-street, which, long before the commence ment of the services, was crowded to overflowing After a hymn had been sung, and prayer offered ABRAHAM HANKEY, Esq. took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Orme read the Report, of which the following is a brief abstract.

On a retrospect of the past twelve months, the abundant cause for thankfulness to Directors see abundant cause for thankfulness to the Great Author of all success, for the continu-ed marks of his favour towards the Society. several stations, with very few exceptions, the intelligence has been of a cheering & e couraging character. At home, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the insemble surface and but a comparatively small reduction. The spirit of Missionary zeal, both at home and abroad, is evidently on the increase; & although, in each of these spheres of activity, some circumstances have transpired to give exercise to our stances have transpired to give exercise to our faith, nothing has transpired, either to shake our the stability of the Society, or to didiminish our hopes as to its progressive efficien-

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. "The Anniversary Meetings of the Tabitian Auxiliary societies were held, as usual, in May 1826. At that held in Tahiti, about 6000 natives attended, of whom upwards of 1100 were members of churches. The amount of contributions for the preceding year, in cocos-nut oil, was 5050 gallons. The oil contributed by the Auxiliary Society in Raiatea, during the same period, was sold for 300l. sterling, of which 30l. was contributed by the children in the schools. Generally speaking, civilization is advancing at all the stations, and at some of them, new chapels and mission-houses have been built.

"The catalogue of recent deaths in Tahiti, include two natives who, under the ancient sys tem, were distinguished warriors, and delighted in war and bloodshed. One of them had been baptized, and the other admitted a member of one of the Tahitian churches. Each of them died confessing his sins, and trusting in Jesus Christ alone for salvation; one only of the warrior band remains. He has been lately baptized, and appears desirous of living according to Christian

The Gospel by Mark is in course of printing by Mr. Darling, and the Epistles to the Gala-tians, and to Philemon, by Mr. Bourne. The Epistle to the Hebrews, to the Book of Revela-tion inclusive, together with the Book of Judg-es, and the two Books of Samuel, have been revised for the press; Isaiah, and the Book of Psalms, are under revision

"In South Sea Academy, instituted for the instruction of the children of the Missionaries the number of pupils is twenty-seven. Their progress in the several branches of learning to which their attention has been directed, is satisfactory. "The cotton-factory, under the direction of

Mr. Arentage, has met with many difficulties, arising from local circumstances, but, under more lavourable auspicies, no doubt of its success is entertained. A quantity of strong calico, which the natives prefer to that brought by vessels which touch at the islands, has been man-

ufactured. "It was natural to expect, that in so general a reception of Christianity, as had taken place in the Tahitian Islands, not a few would be found who had embraced it without any spiritual change of character, and that such would be liable in time of temptation to fall away. We deeply regret to state that, during the past year, amongst this class, including some of whom better things might have been expected, a deterioration in conduct has taken place; while amongst many young people there exists a lamentable disregard of moral restraints. The Missiona-ries, however, trust, in reference to the former, that as the sincere Christian is now more clearly distinguished from the nominal professor, the state of things, however in itself to be deplored,

will eventually, be over-ruled for good.
"An endemic has visited the islands, and different ages. Such was the extensive prevalence of the disease, that a public fast was ap-pointed, and prayers generally offered for the re-moval of the afflictive dispensation: but it is with deep concern we add, that this awful visitation deep concern we add, that this arrive been of Divine Providence appears not to have been attended with salutary effects, in the reformation of any among that portion of the people who have of late manifested an indifference to the obligations of religion.

"in Tahiti two visionaries have risen up and drawn some of the people into error. These in-fatuated men, who are both of them natives, ventured to affirm, that a millennium of their own fancy had arrived, that evil no longer existed. and that every person was at liberty to live as he pleased. This attempt to delude the multitude, and to disturb the peace of the churches, though attended for a time with injury to a few, has, we are happy to say, been frustrated.

"Islands of Rairavai.—Mr. Bourne visited two
of these islands, viz. Rurutu and Rimatara,

in October, 1925, and Mr. Davies, in the early no October, 1929, and Arr. Davies, in the early part of last year, visited Tupuia and Raivavai. At Rurutu, the whole population, consisting of about 200 persons, have been baptized. The church consists of 30 members; the people are diligent in learning. At Rimatara the work con-

tinues to prosper.

Harvey Islands.—Mr. Bourne visited this groupe in 1825: At Manaia about 120 had embraced Christianity, observed family and private prayer, and were diligent in learning to read. This island contains from 1000 to 1,500 inhabitants. At Rarotongs, the population of which is upwards of 6,000, have all embraced Christianity. Cannibalism and infanticide which former-ly prevailed there, have ceased. Family and private prayer are observed. Things, generally, wear a very encouraging aspect. It is probly, wear a very encouraging aspect. It is probable Raratonga will become an important Missionary station.—Aistutaki. All the inhabitants of this island have embraced Christianity. The number baptized including children, is 615. Family and private prayer are general .- Mautii. The people here have universally embraced the Gospel, & observed family & private prayer. The missionary settlement in this island was, in 1825, visited by Captain Lord Byron, of H. M. ship Blonde, and his suite, and afforded them much satisfaction.—Alui. Of the whole groupe, this island has made the least progress: the king, and a few comparatively of the inhabitants, attend to instruction. CHINA.

a Dr. and Mrs. Morrison and family arrived safe at Macao, on the 19th of September, all in tolerable health. On the following Sabbath, he resamed the service which he had been formerly resimed the service which he had been formerly accistomed to perform. The native assistant, Leingafa, he found firm in his profession of Chistianity. During Dr. M's absence, Leangafa had composed notes on the Epistle to the Herews, an Essay on the True Principles of the World's Salvation, and an account of Interteristing Conversations with his Countrymen. Dr. Mogrison intimates his intention, (to use his Dr. Morrison intimates his intention, (to use his own language,) of spending the remnant of his days in composing Explanatory Notes on the Chines Bible.

INDIA. Malacea. - The native schools here are sev en, containing from 240 to 250 boys, who make good progress. The number of students in the good progress. The number of students in the Anglo Chinese College, in June, 1826, was nearly b, and they were, in general, making very enjouraging progress. During the past year, the missionaries have prepared many useful works, in Chinese, for their use.

\*Java.-There are here three Chinese schools.

and the scholars improve in Christian knowledge. "Calcula.—One of the idols most generally worshipped by the Hindoos, and of which the worship is most de oralizing, has been cast out of its temple, in a village called Ram-mal-choke, The consternation and alarm of the villigers on the occasion is compared to he effect produced by the shock of an carthquake. The temple itself was subsequently demolished, and the materials have been used in the erection of a chapel, for which purpose a native Christian in the village has given a piece of ground.

taining 216 boys; at Surat, 6 schools, and 350 boys; at Madras, 13 schools, and about 600 boys; at Wagapatam. 8 schools, and about 600 boys; There are at Benares, four native schools con at V : agapatam, 8 schools, and 800 scholars; at Cadiapah, 6 schools, and 200 scholars; at Belgoun, 6 schools; at Bellury 20 schools and 864 sciolirs; at Combooconum, several schools in which are between 300 and 400 scholars, and at Nigercoil, 48 schools and 1,315 scholars. ds, almost without exception, are in a flour At Bangalore, the number of the students in the Seminary is about 20, and all of thim afford pleasing evidence of piety.

[To be continued.]

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Sag Harbor Watchman, of June 9.

he New-York Inquirer of the 29th ult. con-

tans an article respecting the American Missionares on the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Noah has mde, in this article, according to the most au-thric information which we can obtain, a very avorable and incorrect representation, both he qualifications and conduct of the Missionand the situation of the Islanders them-As the statement alluded to is calculated, er opinion, to mislead the public mind, we present a few facts and observations, on the ity of Capt. M. Sayre, of the ship Marcus, has just arrived at this port from his second ge to the Pacific Ocean. Capt. Sayre, who is leman of intelligence and observation, and se veracity may be relied on, visited the twich Islands on both his voyages; and on last voyage he spent several weeks on those slands, and took great pains to ascertain the real chracter & conduct of the American Missionaries, their friends as well as enemies; and he says their conduct, instead of being, as the Enquirr lates, "mischievous," & "excessively absurd an outrageous," has been, in his opinion, erate, firm, dignified, mild and Christian; and that censures which have been passed upon Mr. Birgham, either on those Islands or in this counry have generally come from the enemies of reigen, and ought to be viewed by the public as gros calumnies, originating almost exclusively from a spirit of hostility to the missionary cause. Ani with regard to the natives being "required to atend church five times every day," and being" forced to spend all their time in preaching. oraling and singing," nothing of the kind occur-edduring his stay on the Islands, neither could he barn that it had ever been done. There had, however, been some irregularities and inconsis tenies in the meetings conducted by the natives, which had been spoken of as such and corrected by the Missionaries—all which might very naturally be expected among an unculightened people. The truth is, the little time which they are in the habit of devoting to religious duties, insteal of interfering with their secular concerns, makes them more regular and diligent in their attention to business. Although it is stated that "povisions are so extremely scarce, that not long since the King sent to beg a little bread of the American Consul," yet we are assured by our informant, that ten ships can now obtain supplies on the island of Oahu, where one could notbefore the arrival of the Missionaries. That notbefore the arrival of the Missionaries. clas of the community particularly devoted to ks and instruction, were forme rly an idle tran, who followed the King from place to place, and spent their time in foolish plays and games. We are further informed by Capt. Sayre, that the Missionaries, instead of attempting " the darkest and most dreary points of Puritan discipline upon the simple minded Islanders," instruct them in the simple, plain, practical truths and precepts of the Gospel; and their efforts, in-stead of "tending as fast as possible to lay waste the whole country, and plunge the inhabitants intocivil war and bloodshed" have an influence diretly the reverse. Capt. Sayre had considerable conversation with Gov. Adams of Owyhee, an intelligent and observing man, who informed him that he had never been able to discover any thing in the Missionaries, and particularly in Mr. Bingham, at variance with their profession; and that their instruction was good and calculated o make them more happy and peaceable, and it had produced these effects, so far as they had been influenced by it, throughout the Islands. God Adams farther observed that the native wer not required to neglect their land, but wen taught to be industrious—the Governor ap-peared to be decidedly in favor of the Missiona-

ries notwithstanding the influence of some Amer-ican residents and an English Consul to draw off his Ittention. A to Boki, we are informed, that since his re ture from England, where he derived little or no advintage in regard to religion and morality he has been a very suspicious character—till quie recently he has done much for the Missionbut has now taken a different stand, declaringliant the great men of England, such as King George and his prime minister, gamble & spend their time in play, &c., and that he may do the sam with equal propriety; and that he does not wist to be subject to the moral instruction of the Misionaries. Those acquainted with the indefatigable pains taken by Greigness who are best fatigable pains taken by foreigners, who are hostile to the missionary cause, to draw him away from good instruction, will not be surprised at the bold step which he has taken—his authority however is limited, and causes but little fear however is limited, and causes but little lear among the Missionaries. Capt. Sayre informs us hat the Chiefs generally are decidedly moral, riendly to the Missionaries, and many of them profess religion, and that this is the great cause of the opposition from foreigners—they are disturbed and restrained in their unlawful and living and the same passival to supcensious courses; and it is very natural to sup-post that the restraints thus imposed upon their

wicked indulgences by the light of civilization and Christianity, diffused among the natives by the Missionaries, would awaken the hostility of the unprincipled and profligate to the cause of religion, and occasion the Missionaries themreligion, and occasion the Missionaries them-selves to become the objects of their hatred and vituperation.

#### REVIVALS.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. REVIVAL IN WENHAM, Ms.

The church in Wennan was gathered in 1643. It has enjoyed a few seasons of refreshing from on high. In the year 17:7 and 1729, were added to the church as the ruits of one revival 68.
Fifty-five were also gathered into the fold of

Christ in 1737; and in 1810, so proceeding 1826, the church was in declining state. The number added was not equal to the losses by and removals. Inly 13 united to the church for the space of I years succeeding 1810. and cleven of these sincethe subscriber was stalled March 30, 1820. A large portion of the members were advanced in life, an ing infirm with age; and tappeared, that if God in his mercy did not aterpose, this ancient church would soon become extinct.

To a few her prospect were painfully gloomy, and they were led to agaize in prayer for the descent of the Holy Shirt, and to make some special efforts to rouse the careless from their death-like slumbers. Tracts and religious books were distributed, Sabbath Schools and Bible classes were in operation, which religious most classes were in operation, soval religious meet-ings were more frequent; butstill the prospects of Zion were in some respects more disheartening, and the appalling inquiry as often obtrud-ed upon the mind, are God's mercies towards us clean gone forever? While a fet were longing after God, more than they that wait for the morning, with such a sense of unvorthiness as almost to forbid hope, a cloud of mecy gathered, and to the surprise and joy of his people descended in the great rain of his strength.

The first unusual seriousness was discovered and noticed at our communion teason, about the middle of April last year. From that time the work proceeded with rapidity and power, pros-trating like a mighty wind evely high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God. Opposition, if there was any, was aved into sibefore at the presence of Him who worketh all things after the council of his own will. Only one opinion was openly declared, " his is not the work of man, but of God!" Some pofessors seemed to awake out of a long sleep, and like good old Jacob to say, surely the Lord is in this place and we knew it not, they were afrait and said, how dreadful is this place; it is none ther but the house of God, and the gate of heaven.

At the first, convictions were pungent. ners were bowed down under a sense of ther guilt, and that divine wrath which justly abideta on them. And yet it was not a fear of punishment that distressed them, so much as the exceeding ingratitude of having so long slighted the salva-tion of Christ, which cost him his heart's blood; and the awful wickedness of sinning for so many years against an holy and just and good God. The amazing wickedness and hardness of their hearts distressed them more than the fear of pun-And they felt they must have a new heart or be lost. Such pungent convictions soon heart or be lost. Such pungent convictions soon terminated in hope; but, generally speaking, it was a trembling hope. After it was indulged for a few hours or a few days, it was relinquished, for fear it would not pove a good one. In the first part of the revival, a hope that was given up, after a short season of darkness and earnest seeking, was again enjoyed with increased evidence. ing, was again enjoyed with increased evidence, e work was so rapid at its commencement, that a greater part of those who during the past year became the subjects of renewing grace, were hopefully born again in three or four first weeks of the revival. And yet we aw no other marks of a decline for some months, than that convictions & conversions were less frequent. Our meetings were numerous. On one evening of each week we had an inquiry meeting; at the first of these a spacious schoolhouse was filled. On each Saturday evening, Christians assembled little circles in venous parts of the town, to implore a blessing on the stated means of grace. many flocked to our public meetings, that no room in the town excepting the meeting-house could contain the people. And there, on five uccession, was the gospel preached generally to full house, and always to solemn and attentive hearers. The meetings were held on each evening of the week; they were not more than seemed desirable at the time. In all our meetings there was a perfect stilliess, which was rarely in terrupted by a groan or sigh. This stillness was carried into the ordinary business of life, and each day appeared to lave the sacredness of the ed over the whole town, and presided in the field and in the shop, as well as in the closet and public assemblies. Wherever two persons met, conversation was immediately turned upon religion. No matter whether they met at a tavern, or store, or shop of the mechanic, religion was the welcome subject. In such a state of feeling, parochial vis its properly conducted could not be useless. Our e meetings were sustained in a great measure by pastors of sister churches, and by clergy men from a distance. It is believed their disin-terested labors have accomplished an amount of good, which only the light of eternity will fully No less than fire clergymen, who came from a distance to help forward the work in

Wenham, are now enjoying revivals among their own beloved people.

The extent of the revival cannot be justly timated, without taking into the account the population of the town, which is about 600. Upwards of 90, in nearly equal proportion of males and females, have expressed a hope of their sav-ing conversion. How many of these are genuine conversions, the decision of the great day will show. Twenty-three males and twenty-eight females have united with the Congregational hurch, and five persons with the Baptist church About one half who have made a profession were heads of families; including both the heads of nine several families. The oldest of these were in middle age; and all the hopeful subjects of the revival may be included between the ages of 13 and 50. Within these ages, persons of all descriptions have hopefully been partakers of the grace of God; but a large proportion of them stood high in point of influence and respectabili-The converts who were heads of families needed no urging to commence family prayer They felt it a duty and a privilege. Profane

ness was also suppressed, and temperance greatly promoted even among those who were not known to be the subjects of conviction.

It now appears that one of the means which eminently prepared the way of the Lord, was the Bible class. Young men and women who attended the Bible class, became for several months before the revival, exceedingly interest ed in the Scriptures; especially in those portions which were given out for the lesson, so that the weather rarely prevented their attendance. As we passed over the lesson, they seemed to rouse their mental energies to give attention, while each verse apparently increased their interest.

One pleasing effect was almost immediately apparent, which was, a greater intimacy and free dom between them and their pastor. Some months nevertheless elapsed, before they were willing to acknowledge they were anxious for their souls. But when it pleased God to pour out his Spirit, were willing, and several then con fessed their first impressions were received in th Bible class. And now all the male members but two are including hopes that God has appeare for them in mercy, and those two remain in a s emn and anxious state. Also about four-fiftl of the female members give pleasing evidence that they have passed from death unto life.

The revival commencing at a very busy seas with husbandmen, the insinuation was made th the revival with its frequent meetings would in poverish the town. But the labors of each da were pursued with diligence. Every hour we employed to good purpose, either for body who were most fervent in spirit, serving the Vain amusements were laid aside. The Lord, were also most diligent in business. labors of the year were accomplished in usu season and with usually good success. And ast saving was made in time and money, which were formerly wasted in idleness, vain amus ments and dissipation. And I am of opinion that could we have a continued and powerful r vival for five years, the wealth of the town would be doubled. But the increased prosperity a in connection with the salvation of one so much less with the saving influences of the Holy Spirit on many souls. It is mentioned shew, what a blessing a revival is, with respet to its bearings both on this and a future life. It has put a new face upon Wenham, and its socie-ty; and with respect to its happy subjects, it has opened to their admiring view the joys and bliss

We trust the Holy Spirit is not entirely withdrawn from us. There is at present a greater concern among sinners to know what they shall do to be saved, than for several months past— Two have recently expressed hopes, and from 15 to 20 are in a state of anxiety. While we tell with in of heart what with its of heart what we have the state of anxiety. to 20 are in a state of anxiety. While we tell with joy of heart what the Lord has done, we feel solicitous to have an interest in the prayers of God's people, that the Holy spirit will turn again and bless us, and take up his long abode in our families and hearts. E. P. Sperry, Pastor.

Wenham, June 20, 1827.

Philadelphia.—A gradual work of grace has been for some time past enjoyed by the Fifth Presbyterian Church and congregation in this city. Thirty-one persons stand propounded for admission to the communion on the approaching Sabbath. The weekly meeting for such as rel Thirty-one persons stand propounded for inquiring anxiously for the way of life, is still well attended.

## RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, JULY 6, 1827.

ABSTRACTS OF INTELLIGENCE. From English Magazines for May, received at the Recorder Office,

Church Missionary Society .- The Rev. John Raban arrived in England, March 10, on his teturn from Sierra Leone, on account of ill heath. He was much recovered during the toyage. Ac was accompanied by Henry Palmer, a liberaed African youth, of about 16 years of age; who with Joseph Bartholemew, previously in Egland, are preparing to act as catechists in school-masters in the colony .- The Rev. G. S Faught and wife, and Miss Stratford, for Ceylor and the Rev. Thomas Norton, his wife and tw sons, for Allepie, embarked at Gravesend, April 9. The Rev. J. Finn, with his wife and 6 children arrived in England April 12, having returns from Tellicherry, for the restoration of healt The Rev. James Hough, one of the East Inta Company's chaplains, arrived with his family's the same vessel. - The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel rived at Freetown, Sierra Leone, Feb. 11 .- C cumstances having arisen to delay the intended departure of Messrs, Gobat & Kugler from Egot for Abyssinia, they were preparing, in the beginning of Feb., to visit Jerusalem, accompanied; Mr. Mueller, and also by the Eli Smith of he American Mission .- The Rev. John Hartley, fter a stay of little more than two months at MIta, embarked there on his return to Constantio ple, on the 16th of March .- The Rev. Joseh Bailey landed at Colombo, Aug. 27.-Mrs. Sterard died of a fever in the beginning of November,

soon after her arrival in India. London Missionary Society.-Departure of Missionaries: March 21st, Rev. Mr. Kayser and wife for the Cape of Good Hope. April 4, Re J. J. Freeman and wife and two children, M and Mrs. Canham, for the Isle of France, on ther way to Madagascar. April 10, Rev. Mr. ad Mrs. Thomas, for Quilon; Rev. Mr. and Mr. Miller, for Travancore; and Mr. W. B. Add for Quilon. "Perhaps at no period of the Soi ety's history, since the sailing of the ship D have the Directors ever sent out so many lab ers together; within a month, thirty-one person including families, have faunched forth upon the deep, destined to far distant shores. These n merous embarkations, while they have produced a very extensive outlay, evince the disposition f the Directors not to slacken their hands in the important cause in which the Society is embarded, but to go forward, relying upon the co-operation of its numerous friends, and above all, a the effectual blessing of Him who has said, "the silver and the gold are mine," and whose "ale is the greatness, and the power, and the glory and the victory."-Rev. W. Reeve, who has been some time in England, is about to " return to la dia for five years, with a view principally of complete the translation and revision of the Hol-Scriptures, in Canarese, in which considerable progress has been made; and, on account dhealth, he has the instructions of the Board to re side at Bangalore, where he will, in addition to the translation of the Holy Scriptures, undertake me department of instruction in the Bangalor College; and engage in direct Missionary labor at that important station."

Missionary Devotedness .- The Rev. Mr. Not. leaving England the second time for the South Seas, writes thus to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, dated Plymouth, March 26 1827: "The last moment is now arrived-out anchor is just up. Our Plymouth friends came off this morning to bid us farewell, and are now returned in the boat. And now, my dear Sin, finally farewell! After a few more hours, below ed England will sink below the horison, to be seen no more by me forever. Be it so; no such trifles move me; for what does it signify on which side of this little globe we live? The only things worthy of attention are to be the Lord's, and to be worthy of attemion are to be the Lord's, an doing his will, to have a title to heaven, and to be growing in meetness for it. May it thus be with you and me."

CONDITION OF THE WEST.

Extract of a Letter from a kind correspondent in North Carolina. North Carotina.

It will soon be seven years since I left New-England. What blessings have descended, and are still descending on "the land of my fathers;" and especially on your highly favored city.

Though the friends of Christ in Boston have for A hough the friends of Ourist in Boston have for a long time been distributing with a liberal hand the bread of life among the perishing heathen; their efforts in this as well as in other departments of Christian benevolence seem to augmented, instead of having diminishaugmented, instead of naving offinitistical, their spiritual and temporal treasures, and multiplied their means of usefulness at home and abroad. It is their privilege to afford a happy illustrational treasures of the mean bless tion of our Saviour's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

And may I be permitted to remark, that whilst it gives me sincere joy to hear of the prosperous state of religion in Boston and its vicinity, and of your undiminished zeal and liberality in the cause of foreign missions, it is exceedingly gratifying to of foreign missions, it is exceedingly graining to learn through the medium of your paper, that you are rendering valuable assistance to the American Home Missionary Society, in the great work of rearing Christian institutions in the southern and western section of the United States. It has been recently stated by an able writer in your paper, that " nearly all the surplus religious influence in the United Sates is to be found in New England and New-York." I can beartestimony to the truth of this statement. In most other to the truth of this statement. In most other parts of our country, with the exception of cities and large towns, ministers have two or three charges. This division of ministerial labor is not to be attributed so much to the difficulty of procuring preachers, as to the difficulty of pro-viding adequate means for their comfortable support. Nor does a plurality of charges remove this difficulty. Ministers with two or three congregations, from 6 to 15 or 20 miles apart, are in general obliged to obtain no small part of their support from secular employments. reat reason, why revivals of religion are no more frequent in extensive sections of our country And I apprehend the present state of things must be materially changed, before religion be materiany changed, before religion will be very prosperous. But what is better calculated to effect this change than the benevolent labors of the American Home Missionary Society? The founders of this noble institution have with great wisdom adapted their mode of operations to the spiritual necessities of the country. Have therefore read with lively interest the numerous communications of "S. a.," in your paper on this subject. They cannot fail of exciting a deeper feeling among the orthodox churches of New-England, in favour of domestic missions And will not vigorous & systematic measureste soon adopted to replenish the treasury of the American Home Missionary Society? Cannot this be effected without diminishing the contributions to any other society? Domestic missions must receive increasing patronage from the friends of religion in the older and more wealthy parts of our country, or millions of our fellow sinners will never enjoy the inestimable blessing of

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an able and pious ministry.

I have recently travelled nearly 400 miles among the churches & waste places in N. Carolina & although I have seen but little that was very en couraging, still I hope the way is preparing for something to be done for domestic missions, especially for supplying the destitute in this state

## PRACTICAL OWENISM.

We have no where seen so full a statement of the affairs of New Harmony, as in the following article which we copy from the Hampehire Gaz.

Mr. Owen's Community at New Harmony, Indiana .-- Mr. Owen's attempt to establish his New Social System in the west, on the principle of a community of interest, has entirely and he has departed for Scotland. A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who has been a member of his Society on the Wabash for 16 months gives a brief sketch of their proceedings during hat time. When he joined the prehainary soci ety in December, 1825, the number of members was 1000, and all were in high hopes of success Though they had many difficulties to encounter they fully believed that on Mr. Owen's return from Scotland, they should be conducted directly to prosperity and happiness. Almost irresistible allurements were held out for youth to join the society. In accordance with Mr. Owen's precepts, amusements and pleasure were liberal encouraged; their days and nights, including the Sabbath, were spent in frolic and revelry; and balls, concerts and cards occupied almost their whole attention. Business was neglected and confusion soon ensued. Mr. Owen appeared as gain among them in January, 1826, and immediately proposed the dissolution of the preliminaciety, and the organization of a community of common property. This was effected after some opposition, and a new constitution was adopted. Soon after this, Mr. Owen introduced a This was effected after uniformity of dress. That of the woman was a frock, very full, belted on, and extending a little below the knee, and pantalettes—the neck and arms hare. Some of the females rebelled, and would not wear the dress recommended, nor as sociate with those who did. The dress of the men was a short jacket without any collar drawn on over the head, with pantaloons buttoned on it, and belted round the waist. This dress was wholly discontinued after a few months. wholly discontinued after a few months. Mr. Owen's next step was a public protest against the marriage ceremony. He said it was absurd for a man and woman to promise to love each other their whole lives. This measure was strongly disapproved, especially by the women. On the 4th of July, 1826, Mr. Owen came out with his delegation of measure which drew claration of mental independence, which drew from papers throughout the Union, showers of satire, invective and ridicule. He asserted that all the evils and calamities of man had their source in institutions of religion, individual interest, and marriage, and declared his community free from those sources of evils. This declaration excited feelings of astonishment and disgust among the members. Innumerable evils presented themselves before and after this event; the constitution was rejected, and various other plans adopted with no better success. In October last, a contract was proposed by which those who incontract was proposed by which those who invested their property were to receive it again, if they should afterwards withdraw, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. All did not do, and as bankruptcy was fast approaching, it was found necessary to order the least efficient members to leave the community. Many families left the place under very unhappy circumstances, uttering bitter curses against Mr. Owen; others could be the place to the place not go for want of means, and refused to obey the order; and finally the Trustees were forced to break up the community, and return to the indi-vidual system. Some hired or purchased houses or shops; others formed small colonies on the New Harmony lands; a number settled in Ohio; and many returned to their former places of residence. Many respectable families have sacrificed much respectable families have sacrificed much respect to the respectable families have sacrificated much respect to the respectable families have sacrificated much respect to the respectable families have sacrificated much respect to the respectable families and the respectable families have sacrificated much respect to the respectable families and the respectable families have sacrificated in the respectable families and the respectable families have sacrificated in the respectable families and the respectable familie dence. Many respectable families have sacrificed much property to promote this visionary scheme, and the hopes of all have been blasted. Most of them have lost their confidence in Mr. Owen, and attribute their misfortunes to him, Mr. O.'s son still remains at N. Harmony & publishes a paper, but his statements are not be relied on. a paper, but his statements are not be relied on-

as has ended this new-fangled project for the melioration of the human race, and thus will end the plans of all pretended reformers who dis-card the doctrines and duties of Christianity

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topological and himself. I have sel- tion, which will be out to press without delay.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.
AL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS gAL Assembled at Worcester, in the First Church, day the 26th ult., at 5 o'clock, P. M., and was orchoosing Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfield, Rev. Enoch Pond of Ward, Seribe, and Rev. Reat of Weymouth, Assistant Scribe. All the Ass previously connected with the body were repand two additional associations recently formed, Middlesex Union Association, and the Association on and Vicinity, were received into the connexnees prescribed by the rules of the General he manner process were also present from most of the bodies connected with this Association.

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bodies connected with this Assowas complied with from the General Conference of become connected with this Association on the eras as other foreign bodies. The question, " Has ommittee appointed by the General Association to formulae appearance of Ministers travelling out of sine, a right to recommend one who has been deposed.

Association connected with this body," was, unanianswered in the negative. In reference to the of answered in the negative. In reference to the color the ordination of Evangelists, referred to this mag by the last General Association, the following vote passed, "That an Association of Congregational Minacing in their associated capacity, are authorized din Evangelists." To a request from the General embly of the Presbyterian Church to consent to such an n in the terms of union between that body and this ation, that the delegates from each to the other reely shall not hereafter, as has been the case heretohave the right to vote, it was answered, that " the have the right to vote, it was answered the compact between that body and the Gen-Association of Massachusetts have been, in their op-m, productive of much good, and that there is nothing hem inconsistent with the general design of this bedy, fore resolved that this body cordially invite a continuof the friendly intercourse hitherto sustained on the tiples already established." In relation to a proposal the General Association of Connecticut to this and er general ecclesiastical bodies in New England, to apnt a joint committee to "prepare a common summary of ristian doctrine, to be reported to each of those bodies their adoption," it was voted, "that although there may in to be some advantages attending the experiment, the coulies which would attend it are such as render it inpedient for this body to unite in the appointment of the a committee." Resolutions were passed approving scent measures adopted at Philadelphia preparatory the organization of a national institution to promote formation and prosperity of Bible Classes," also "the ect and operations of the American Sunday School Uand, as its treasury is much embarrassed, earnestly mending to the churches to make their ministers bers for life by the payment of thirty dollars, and oth use to aid the funds of the Society, and recommending schools to cannect themselves with that Society, either erally, or through the medium of its auxiliary Unions." the subject of Temperance the following resolutions passed. " 1. That we cordially approve the object d operations of the American Society for the Promotion Temperance, & we earnestly hope that the practice of en re abstinence from the use of distilled liquors will become iversal. 2. That we will abstain from the use of distilled uors ourselves; that we will not have them used, excep a medicine in case of bodily infirmity, in our families at we will not provide them as articles of entertainmen w our friends, and that we will, in all suitable ways, dis enauce the use of them in the community.

The religious exercises during the meeting of the Associ a were the following, all of them well attended. On Wednesday and Thursday mornings, there were prayer age at 5 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, sermons preached by the Rev. Mr. Amstrong one of the delegates from the General Assembly the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Audover, and the Rev. Presiden On Wednesday afternoon at 3 n'clock the ciational sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel sewall of the Andover Association. Immediately after this service the narratives of the state of religion in the seeral Associations were given in presence of the congregaon. These narratives were unusually interesting. In we of the Associations, the Berkshire and the Suifolk, early every church was reported to te now enjoying the dessing of a revival. In most of the other Associations reivals now exist, and in all there are appearances which tomise the speedy enjoyment of yet greater blessings. Never since 1740, perhaps since the settlement of the country, have there been so many revivals at one time in the State of Massachusetts. The reports from the foreign bedies represented at the Association were also unusually in-teresting. On Thursday morning, the annual report of the stive Committee of the Domestic Missionary Society was read-a most interesting and animating document; and the Society by a unanimous vote united with the Massuchusetts Missionary Society, which is now connected with the American Home Missionary Society. In the afon at 3 o'clock, the annual sermon before the Domesis Missionary Society of Massachusetts was preached by he Rev. Elias Cornelius, Socretary of the American Edueation Society and a collection taken to aid feedle churches a this Commonwealth. After this service the sacrament the Lord's Supper was celebrated by the min sters pres ent, and a large number of private Christians from Worceshe neighboring towns. The Saviour was present with his assembled disciples, and fluenced them by his Spirit to form resolutions to be actire and faithful in his service which, we trust, will followed with happy consequences. There was one reumstance which gave uncommon interest to this scene, and called forth ascriptions of fervent gratitude him the assembled believers. Just before the comnencement of the services at the communion table it as announced to the audience, that the First Church and he Calvinist Church in Worcestor, (between which an uncappy difficulty had existed for several years that had exsted a most prejudicial influence upon the cause of religion in Worcester and the vicinity,) had, in compliance with the advice of several elergymen present, agreed, by a unanwas vote in each church, to acknowledge each other as thurches of our Lord Josus Christ, and would on that occaon unite in partaking of the Lord's Supper as a public testimony of their intention hereafter to maintain Christian sellowship. May the Great Head of the Church follow this happy reconciliation with an abundant effusion of his Holy

BRIEF NOTICES, from the Miss. Herald for July Sandwich Islands.—It appears that Dr. Blatchley and dr. Looms have both been obliged to leave this mission or the present, on account of ill health. Dr. B. and his analy arrived at New-London May 26, in the ship Conceitent: accommon to the beauty of the May 26. namly arrived at New-London May 26, in the ship Connection; accompanied by the cideat daughter of Mr. Whitney. The owners gave them their passage Dr. B.'s health is still feeble, but somewhat improved by the voyage. Mr. Loomis with his family arrived at Baltimore, June 20; and brought Mr. Rugslee' eldest daughter, to seek a home in the land of her fathers. Mr. L., while in this country, tall superintend the printing of the Gospels and other books in the Hawaiian language; which can thus be done here nore speedily, nearly and economically, than at the islands.—Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles have been called to bury their youngest daughter.—Karaimoku, the guardian of the young lang, and a prous man, died Feb. S.—The Prudential Connective contemplate sending a reinforcement to this mission next autum. It should consist of at least three ordained missionaries, (those on the ground say, five,) a physician and a printer. ies, (those on the ground say, five,) a physici

A Mission to the North West Coast of America will coon be expedient; and then, probably, had better be attempted by some of the Missionaries from the Sandwich Islands.

New Publications .- A large number lie upon our table which we can searcely read, much less notice in our comas. The Reports of the American Education and Home tionary Societies are before us, and will furnish some extracts in addition to the abstracts which we published at the time of the meetings.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Troy, Fall River, Mazz.—A letter from this place to the Editor of the Watchman, dated June 26th, says a revival commenced in the Rev. Mr. Smith's longregational Society, the latter part of last water, and spread in every direction. He thinks the probable number of the subjects is about 20. About 60 have been baptized in the Baptist sonnection; about 50 have been added to the Congregational church, and 20 to the Methodist.

dist.

Hartford, N. Y.—A correspondent of the Baptist Register says, that a revival is in progress at Hartford, N. Y., which commenced early in the spring. He estimates the converts at over 60, of whom he has baptized 28.

A Blind Man diffusing Light.—The Rev. Mr. Woodbrdge, who is settled at Green River, N. V. 10 of 15 miles west of Stockbridge, lost his sight when at college, and has been totally blind for many years. Notwithstanding this afflictive privation, he is an able and useful preacher of the gospl, and performs the various and important duties of a Christian pastor to the acceptance and edification of his people. Thirty-three persons wer added to his church a few weeks since. He emptys an amanuensis and most of his ser-He emptys an amanuensis and most of his ser-mons artwritten out.—[Hamp Gaz.

Churcy constituted .- On Wednesday June 6, a Presbyerian Church consisting of fifteen mem-bers, waxonstituted in Savannah, by the Presby tery of Gorgia. On this interesting occasion, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. N. A. Pratt, of Darien; after which the candidates were individually and particularly examined before Presbytery, in relation to experimental piety, repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Je us Christ. The Church covenant and confes sion of faith was then read and adopted, and the constituting prayer offered by the Moderator of Presbyters, the Rev. H. S. Pratt of St. Mary's. The Church thus constituted, proceeded imme-diately to the choice of three ruling Elders, who were ordained according to the form prescribed by the Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church. The ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. L. Quarterman of Liberty County.

Bethan Institution. - The Rev. Mr. Walton, late principal of this institution has resigned his office, contrained by its condition and prospects. The Directors accepted his resignation reluctantly; but were convinced they could not pro-ceed, and have appointed a committee to dispose of the projectly for the advancement of the same cause as fir as practicable. The following ben efits have resulted from the institution. One young man, who, for a time, enjoyed its advantages is now labouring with a prospect of usefulness among the Cherokee Indians; another, whose backealth would not permit him to finish his preparatory studies, is now employed in the Sabbath School Depository in the city of New-York; another expects soon to be licensed to preach the Gospel; while four others are in different states of progress towards the same object.

Middleez and Norfolk Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.—This Society held its annual meeting in Newton, on the second Wednesday in April. Delegate were present from the Primary Socie-ties connected with the Baptist churches in Cam-bridge, Vest Cambridge, Woburn, Charles-town, Rosbury, Randolph, Dedham, Medfield, Newton, Weston, and Framingham. Sermon by Rev. B Jacobs, of Cambridge from Ex. 33.18.

The Auciliary Foreign Miss. Society of York co. Mane, met at Kittery-point, June. 20, where Mr. Earts and Rev. Mr. Stewart attended as a deputaion from the Board. The Rev. Mr. Cogswil preached, from Matt. 6. 10, Thy kingdom cote. E. Shepley Esq. of Saco, President, Rev. C.Marsh, of Sanford, President. In York county re 24 orthodox Congregational churches, and 20 ainisters; yet Missionary Associations have ben formed in only 9 towns; 9 of ladies, 7 of gentlmen. In 1825 and 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed) 1826, (since the Associations of the county was formed to the county was forme of gentimen. In 1823 and 1826, (since the Association were formed,) 8990,47 have been contributed in the county to the Board, more than had been collected in the 4 preceding years.—
The Excutive Committee believe that \$1000 a year mint be easily contributed, if Associations were generally formed; and as much more for

omesti Missions.

The brk co. Bible Society met at the same place on he same day. Sermon, from John 17. 17, by key Mr. Calef, of Lyman. Col. H. Clark, okennebunk-port, Pres., Rev. J. P. Fessenden, Jo. Secretary.

The Eiscopal Convention of Pennsylvania has 67 organized parishes, 47 Presbyters, 11 Deacons, and in 41 parishes 2149 communicants. The Epicopal fund is \$11,196, 57.

Masschuselts Episcopal Miss. Society: This society, which held its annual meeting in Boston, June 13h, is entirely domestic in its operations, confining its benefactions to weak and failing churches the state of Massachusetts. It has fourteenauxiliaries, and during the past year has assised churches in the towns of Ashfield, Leiceste, Marblehead, Bridgewater, Marslield, Cambridge, Quincy, South Boston and Hing-ham. The receipts of this society, compared with maly others, are small; having received only \$2,00, since the year 1823, soon after its

Christ Aureh Sunday School, in this city, during the 3 years of its existence, has admitted 1201 schlars, and has now an average weekly attendanc of about 100, seven of whom are Afri-cans. The school has 18 instructers, besides the Superintendent. Having received his 13th Report, cotaining several articles of interest, we shall preent some extracts next week.

A Preary Female Society, in aid of Foreign Mission, auxiliary to the Rhode Island Baptist State Cavention, was organized at Providence on the 9h inst. Prayers were offered and an Addressmade by Rev. President Wayland of Brown Iniversity. The remarks were founded on that great command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

The loard of the Baptist Missionary Convenmon froe Luke xvii. 10, by Rev. C. G. Carpen-Aler transacting sundry items of Missi ary bumess, the Board adjourned, to meet in Sangereld on Tuesday, Aug. 21.-Watchman.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Misionary Society, are aiding 15 feeble churche, besides the Mariner's Church in Phil-

A Nar Bible Society was formed at New York June 22 auxiliary to the American B. S., and consisting of persons in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensseler, of Albany, is President.

Cauton. The Presbylery of Cayuga, N. Y. publish Charles H. Nicoll'as unworthy to be repel until he shall clear up his character. He is a foreigner and was licensed to preach several years age, by a Presbytery in N. Jersey which is now extinct.

INDEPENDENCE.-The political cration, yesterday, before the State and municipal authorities, was delivered by W. P. MASON, Eaq. There were religious exercises in two different places. In Park-street church, an Address vas delivered by the Rev. E. BERCHES, and a collection o \$101 was taken up, for the American Colonization Society. In the First Baptist church, an Address was delivered by Mr. BARON STOW.

We have received the "YOUTH'S COMPANION," published at Hoston. From a cursory examination of one or two of the numbers, we think it bids fair to become a useful publication. It is issued weekly in a half sheet royal, folio; terms, one dollar a year in advance.

West. S. S. Visitant.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On Thursday, June 7, the Rev. James F. McEwen who ordained as Colleague Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Bridgeport, V. Blessing invoked and portion of Scripture read by Ev. Mr. Graves the Senior Pastor: Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Comstock; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bates "resident of Middle-bury College: Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin of Addison; Charge By Rev. Mr. Metton of Shoreham; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith of Weybridge; Charge to the People by Res Mr. Gale of Charlotte; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. M. Fiske, of Monkton. On the 27th June, Rev. Samuel, I. Riddell, was ordained over the First Congregational Church and Society Glustenbury. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Have, of Hartford; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Geen, of Boston, from 1 Cor. i, 23, 24; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Have, and Scripture of South Boston; Charge, by the father of the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. Riddell, of Bernardsovn, Mass.; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Spring, of Hartford; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Talout, of Chatham.

Br. Henry Dayis, was ordained as an Evangelist at Bridsewater, Oneida Co. N. Y. June 8. The servon was ORDINATIONS, &c.

Br. HENRY DAVIS, was ordained as an Evangelist at Bridgewater, Oneida Co. N. Y. Jane S. The sermon was delivered by Br. Bennest, of Homer, from Jer. xxiii. 28. delivered by Br. Bennett, of Homer, from Jer. xxiii. 28.
In Brookfield, Madison Co. N.Y. May 31, Br. PETER
LATIMER, a graduate of the Baytist Literary Theological
Seminary of Hamilton, was ordined to the work of the
Gospel ministry. Sermon by Athaniel Kendrick, D. D.
of Hamilton, from Acts xx. 59

By the Union Association Feb. 28, Rev. E. W. StodDARD was ordained and infalled as Pastor over the First
Congregational Church in Isle, N. Y. Sermon by Charles
C. Avery.

C. Avery.
On the 3d of May, by the Union Association, Rev. Ira
Smith was ordained and installed as Pastor over the Second Congregational Clarch in Lisle; and Rev. Levi
Collins was ordained as an Evangelist. Sermon by
Rev. J. N. Sprague, from Matt. xvi, 16.

June 19, Br. ALVAT ACKLEY was ordained over the laptist church of Colonester and East Haddam, Ct. Elder Wilcox preached. On the 10th of May 18%, a new Baptist Church was or-

on the 10th of May 183, a new Baptist Church was organized in the south easthart of Homer, Cortland Co. N. Y. consisting of 40 members.

The Baptist Meetinghouse in Pittsfield, Ms., was dedicated to the worship A God on Wednesday the 18th uit. The Introductory Payer by Rev. Justin Hull, of Berlin, N. Y.; the Dedicaton Sermon was deheared by Rev. Leland Howard, of 770%, N. Y. to a crowded and attentive audience, from Zech. vi. 12, 13. The closing Prayer was offered up by Rev. Eliakim Phelps, of the Congregational order, now Priscipal of the Female Seminary in Pittsfield. After the services, 14 persons were baptized, fruits of the late revival.

On Wednesday, June 22.

Dunstyle, N. H. by the First Unitarian Congregations Society, was dedicated, and the Rev. NATHABLE. GALL was ordained Pastor of the Society. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Gantet, of Boston. On Wednesday, June 27, the new Church erected in

The Corner Stone of a Meeting-House for the First Pres-byteriae Society was laid on Wednesday morning, in this city, near Pleasant Street, with religious ceremonies.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

Mr. Canning.—There is no reason to suppose that any material change will take place in the policy of the British government, in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Canning to the office of prime minister. He is a tory, and has long been a member of a tory administration, with whom he agreed on all important subjects, except the Catholic question. He has recently declared that he was decidedly opposed to the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts—acts of the most tiliberal and intoleran tharacter, which exclude from the magistracy, and from every place of trust or command under the king, all persons who will not profess their conformity to the Church of Eagland by receiving the sacrament according to its usages. The United States have certainly gained nothing by the cievation of Mr. Canning. His feelings towards this country, as manifested in his diplomatic letters, have been less amicable and conciliatory than those of lord Castercagh. A great deal is said about Mr. Conning's "literality," but this word is much abused now-a-days, and means any thing, or nothing.—Hamp. Gaz.

The English Ministry.—A London paper says, We are

The English Ministry .- A London paper says, We are The English Ministry.—A London paper says, We are at length able to announce the final arrangements of the ministry, such as it will be henceforth constituted. The Marquis of Lansdown has a seat in the Cabinet, but takes no office. The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Ambereromby takes the office of Judge Advocate General; and Sir John McDonold that of one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

old that of one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Mr. Caleraft is talked of for some situation, but we have not heard any particular one named, at present, as likely to be offered to the Honourable gentleman.

His Majesty's Cabinet Council, is now composed as follows. Mr. Canning, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lyndhurst, Duke of Portland, Lord Beatey, Viscount Dudley, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wynn, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Palagerston, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Tierney.

The three vacant ribbons of the Most Noble Order of the Gatter, have been conferred on the Dukes of Leeds and Devonshire, and the Marquis of Exeter—and the Earl of Warwick and Lord Aboyne have been invested with the Order of the Thistle.

A public discussion was to be had in London, on 24th

A public discussion was to be had in London, on 24th May, between a Protestant and Catholic clergyman, on the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible without comment.

Thames Tunnel .- On the 18th May, the water broke Thames Tunnel.—On the 18th May, the water broke into the Thames Tunnel. About 160 men were at work when the alarm was given; who all fortunately excaped, although some of them were very near being drowned.—Large quantities of elay, in lags, were lowered down, to stop the opening, which was effected,—and on the 24th the water in the Tunnel, which had freen filled to the level of the river, was pumped out, and the brick work found infire and uninjured. The excavation will be immediately resumed.

sumed.

From a German Paper.—The Ann-Maria, a Holstin ship, lately arrived at Hamburgh iom Vera Cruz, with 212,000 dollars, on necount of the Eberfeld trading company it being the first direct return of money for their shipments of German manufactures.—It is stated that the beautiful remains of the temple of Erychizeum at Athens have been destroyed. A bail from the Tirkish Arus struck a column which supported one of the angles of the edifice, and it suddenly fell, and crushed unfer the ruins the widow of the braye Gen. Goura. of the brave Gen. Gourra.

South America .- From the St. Thomas Times of the South America.—From the St. Thomas Times of the 12th May received at Norfolk, advices from Maracaybo have been received there that Carthueea, Santa Martha, Bogota, and the eastern part of Venzuels had declared for a federal form of government.—Col.J. S. Lopez, who was implicated in the late disturbances at Cumana, has been banushed for ten years. The arriva at Bogota of Generals Barras, Sanders and others, who were sent prisoners by a division of the Colombian army is confirmed.

Martinian Control France of the Mary Jane 31 News

Martinique.—Capt. Knap, of the Mary Jane, at New-buryport, from St. Pierres, reports that there never was so dry a season before known in Martinique; not a drop of rain had descended for more than six weeks, and vegeta-tion was purched up; the planters were in despair—the cane can be descended for more than one of the state of the lasses on the estates, and there would be but little at that price. The Mary Jane waited 50 days and could procure but 8000 callone.

More than two thousand emigrants lately arrived at justee on three successive days. The whole number the resent season is 8559, none of whom have come under gov-nment patronage.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Commercial Land Expedition.—On the 15th of May assembled at the Blue Springs, called the Santa Fe company, and took their departure for that province. A letter from Col. Storre, one of the company, is dated "Santa Fe Trace, 120 miles west of Franklin, May 22." He say, "We have in company about one Mandred and five men, and fifty-three long one and pleasure carriages. Our line of narch is at least one sule in length, and is said to be extremely beautiful to the eye of a spectator, and certainly must appear formidable in the estimation of Indians. The company is the largest which has farewreed the route." The company is regularly organized, with suitable officers. Rev. John Fearson is chaplain.

Expedition to the South Pole.—It is stated in the Charles-ton Observer, that Mr. J. N. Reynolds has already raised more than two thirds of the sum necessary for the purchase and equipment of two small vessels intended for this expe-dition; and that several young officers of the Navy have applied for permission to share in the dangers and honours of the voyage.

of the voyage.

A Farmers' und Manufacturers' Meeting, held at Rutland, Vt. has appointed the Hon. Mesars. Jarvis, Mallary, Paine, Hall and Alien, delegates to represent them in Convention at Harrisburg, Pa. in July.

The Executive of Maine has appointed Samuel Redington of Vassalborough, Joseph Sewall of Farmington, and Abijan Smith of Waterville, to be agents under the resolve for completing the State road from the Kennebec river to Canada.

Lanada. Improvement in N. Hampshire.—The subject of Lotteries was agitated in the House of Representatives on Wednerday, and the sense of the House expressed in the most decided terms against granting any lotteries in the State, or allowing any foreign tickets (even those authorized by Congress) to be sold within the limits of New-Hampshire.—Statesman.

A bill has passed the House, to divide the town of Lon-

An in has passed the longer consideration, for dividing the county of Cheshire.

An act has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island for incorporating the Narraganset Bay Company, for establishing a steam boat from Newport to Narraganset, and cutting a canal across the island of Canonicut.

An Insolvent bill is before the Legislature of Rhode Is-land, by which it is proposed to transfer the jurisdiction of insolvent cases from the General Assembly to the Supreme

More Indian Troubles .- It is said that the Creek in Georgia still refuse to surrender their land in that safe, beyond the new treaty line, and refuse the money appropriated for them by the government. It is also said, that the Cherokee chief Ridge is in the Creek nation, encouraging

Cherokee chief Ridge is in the Creek nation, encouraging these views.

In the New-England from N. Orleans for France, west Miss Wright, 2017. Owen, Jun. of New Harmony, and six Osage Chiefs, with four white companions.

It may be gratifying to the friends of the Farmington Canal, to know that this work is now rapidly progressing towards its completion. We understand from good authority, that there are at this time twelve hundred hands employed on the canal, between this city and Farmington.

[N. Haven Peper.

Despatch.—The Portland Argus of June 26th states that the Court of Common Piess adjourned on Saturday, after an unusually short session, having disposed of about secen hundred civil actions and a considerable number of criminal cases. Chief Justice Whitman presided and made such despatch of business that the parties, jurors and witnesses were, after a detention of four days only in Court, permitted to return to their respective homes.

The number of men on the roll of the Militia of New-

The number of men on the roll of the Militia of New-Hampshire, is as follows: Infantry, Light Infantry, and Grenadiers, 24,749, Cavalry, 1,717, Artillery, 1,646, Ri-flemen, 1,067—Total 29,179.

flemen, 1,067—Total 29,179.

We understand that Brigadier General Lyman has declined accepting the office of Major General, to which he was elected at the last session of the Legislature.

The American, a political and Miscellaneous paper has just made its appearance at Castine, Me.

Western Medical and Physical Journal.—A periodical work by this title has been commenced, at Cincinnatio, Ohio, conducted by Drs. Drake and Wright.

The editor of the Christian Inquirer, a weekly Unitarian paper published in New-York, has given notice to his subscribers, that he must discontinue the publication for want of adequate patronage.

Our countryman, Mr. William C. Woodbridge has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Geographical So-ciety of Paris, on the nomination of the Baron Humbolt, so distinguished for his researches in South America.

The income derived from the labour of the convicts in the New-Hampshire State Prison, the last year, exceeded the expenditures for the support of the prison, by the sum of \$3,241. The sales of hammered stone during the year ted to \$12,221.

Reform .- The Intelligencer states, that Mr. Holt, a grocer in State-street, New-Haven, has for sometime past, vol-unturily relinquished the sale of all kinds of spirituous li-quors; and from conscientious scruples will not keep the poison in his store, nor aid or assist in giving it to his fel-

low-men.

Onem's Judge.—The Litchfield County Post says, of the gentleman who has forbidden people to trust Robert Owen, "Mr. Maclure is an enthusiast upon the subject of education. He has made it his study in Europe & may years, and from the above may be interred the result of his experiment upon Owenism. He has been a munificent contributor in rare and valuable books, and costly European minerals, to American securities and is the study of t

contributor in rare and valuable books, and costly European minerals, to American scientific societies; and is the President of the American Geological Society."

Fire Department.—We have been favored with the "General Return," of the Fire Department in this city for the present year. It is printed on a large, imperial sheet, and appears to have been compiled with much care and correctness. The number of Engines is 20—Engineers, 13—Men, 1130—Hose Carriages, 23—Hose. No. of feet, 6005—Spanners, 294—Helts, 183—Buckets, 839—Suction Hose, No. of feet, 144—Drag Rope, do. 1465, &c. Besides the Engine companies, there is a Hook and Ladder company, composed of 48 members, and having in possession the necessary Carriage, Ladders, Hooks, Ropes, Chains, &c.

In the city of New York, there are 44 fire engines in good order: five hook and ladder trucks, upwards of 11,000 feet of hose and 1348 firemen.

hose and 1348 firemen.

The ship Cadmus, of New York, encountered the same gale, that the ship New York met with on her passage to Liverpool, as described on our last page. The Cadmus was struck by a tremendous clap; but suffered little injury, and no lives were lost.

nd no lives were bust.

Freshet.—'The present freshet in the river has, says the savannah Georgian of the 14th June occasioned considerable damage to the crops of cotton on the low lands, in the heighbourhood of the city, bordering on the river, and on one plantations it is totally destroyed; Corn or rice will

be planted in consequence.

Disaster.— The sloop Somerset, Calder, of and for Nantucket, sailed from this port June 24th, and on the 27th
about 4, P. M. and about 10 miles from Chatham, was run
down by sloop Harriet, from Belfast for Stonington. Both vessels were isjured and soon separated. The Somerset appeared to be in a sinking condition; but the Harriet was unable to help her, being unmanageable by the loss of the main boom, and having a hole stove in her boat. The H. was afterwards seen, towed by another vessel towards Nan-

Disaster .- The schr. Astrea, Prvor, of and bound to N. York, luden with coal, sunk on Good's Rocks, a fee miles below Richmond on Wednesday night, the 43th into She had previously got on the rocks in a heavy squall fron the Westward, and soon after bitged—Captain and green

Fatel Accident.—The schr. Good Hope, Captain Clark of Baltimore, was upset in a squall June 21st, off Hawkers Point, and a white man (name not accertained) was drowned. The remainder of the crew were taken from the schr. by the Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain Thomas, of the Union Line, which happened to be passing on her trif from

Melancholy Providence .- In Conway, Mass. on Sunday before last, a man by the name of Ellia, aged 19, went out to bathe in a neighboring pond, and getting into a deep place, and being unable to swim immediately sunk. The body was taken out in about 30 minutes, but the spirit had

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from the Eastern Argus that Messrs. Edmund Fowler, Lester Laftia and Matthew M'Culley, of Gorham, and William Orr, with his son aged about 10 years, were drowned on Friday last in Sebago Pond, while on a fishing frolic. Mr. Fowler and historier, Mr. Laftin, both of whom have left families, were natives of Southwick, Mass. Mr. Orr has also left a wife and family

a wire and tamity.

Accident in Rechester, N. York 3-A scaffolding erected for the purpose of roofing Gen. Beach's new flour mill now building at the west end of the aqueduct in that village, fell and precipitated five of the six workmen who were on it, from the roof of the building, to the bridge and race-way Two of the mon were instantly killed, and the oth er three very badly injured.

Progress of Vice.—A Cincinnati (Ohio) paper of June 9, says:—" Although we have now a Theatre as large as the New-York Chatham, there is to be another erected this summer, the cost of which will be about \$39,600.

numer, the cost of which will be about 200,000.

Marder.—An Irishman named John Hennersey and upwards of seventy years of age, was killed in New-York, on Saturday evening June 23d, by another Irishman, Barney McGlowan. The two men were fellow lodgers, and in the course of the day or excaing hid been engaged in a controversy. At night Hennersey, being intoxicated, got into McGlowan's bed, which produced a new irritation, and led on to the fatal encounter. on to the fatal encounte

on to the fatal encounter.

The Albany Grand Jury has found a bill of indictment against Jesse Strang for the murder of John Whipple, and also against Elsie D. Whipple, the wife of the deceased, and both are in jail, awaiting their trial. Strang has made a full confession of having committed the murder, in which he implicates Mrs. W. as an accomplice. He sates that after having fired at Whipple, he field to a distance from the house, hid his rife in the mud, went into the street, and joined those who were attracted to the house by the rumour

of the murder, and what is remarkable, he served on the

of the murder, and what is remarkable, he served on the cironer's Jury, on the body of the man whom he murdered. The rife has since been found, from his description of the place of concealment. There appears to be a belief on same minds, that he accused Mrs. Whipple falsely.

A quarrel took place in Scarborough, Me. on Monday, Jine 25, between Thomas Burnham and Thos. Carter, which resulted in the former's striking the latter with an as, by which three of his ribs were severed, and but little hipes are entertained of his recovery. Burnham has been reognized in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the uset Court of Common Pleas.

Aveila Effects of Intemperance.—A variety was rested.

August Effects of Intemperance.—A young man named witham Lesher, 22 years of age, was yesterday brought before the Mayor, and by him committed for trial, before the sixt court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with having beat-claud abused his wife, (who was nineteen years of age, and is delicate state,) to such an extent, as to cause her death, and the death of her child.—[Philad. Pa.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dr. Joseph Seagraves, of Woodstock, Con. Miss Nessey Bacon, late of Wrentham; Mr. Williams Hewes, to Mrs. Abis Leavitt; At Lechmere Point, Mr. Porse C. W. Hastings to Miss Mary-Ann Hobbs. In West Cambridge, Joseph Tufts, Esq. of Charlestown, to Miss Helen Whittemore.—In Rozbury, Allen Newell, Eq. to Miss Harriet Wood.—In Salem, Capt. George E. Bailey, to Miss Loue Bliss.—In Lowell, Mr. Elijah Hreck, to Miss Loue Jovejoy, Mr. James V. Atkinson, to Miss Cinthia Bicknell.—In Tisbury, Capt Hosea Lewis, of Hingham, to Miss Maria P. Hillman.—In Brocklyn, Con. Rev. Carles Brooks, of Hingham, to Miss Cecelia, daughter of the late Hon. Roger Wolcott Williams, of B. a direct descendant of the patriarch Roger Williams, At North Branford, Cons. Atijah Fisher Esq. to Mrs. Mary Atwafer, widow of the late Rev. Charles A.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bancroft, widow of the late Mr. William B. 39, Mr. George Adams, 39; Mr. John Robinson, 31; Mr. Thomas Fleet, 59; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Howard, 28; Mr. John Jordan; Mrs. Hannah Winslow, 76; Mrs. Hannah Porter, 30.

in Cambridge, Mrs. Ruth Hooper, wife of Lewis Debias, 60.—In Watertown, Mr. Leonard Bird, 25; Henry Baton, 3 years, drowned by falling into the river.—In Newton, Mr. Stephen Sumner, of this city.—In Medford, Dea. Ribhard Hall, 90.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Tucker, 34.—in East Bridgewater, Mr. Jacob Mitchell, 83.—In Cohaset, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Daniel Lothrop.—In Taunton, Miss Fanny W. Stall, 25.—In Merrimack, Lt. Join Coombs, 71.—In Hollis, Mrs. Lydia Ames, 32. in Beverly, Rev. Mr. Macomber, pastor of the Baptist chirch in that town.

in Beverly, Nev. 317.

chirch in that town.

n Cambridge, on Sunday, drowned while bathing in
Cipries River, Fitzwilliam S. Bowers, 19.

in Medway, West Parish, on the 13th inst. Mr. Timo-

in Medway, West Parish, on the 13th inst. Mr. Timothe Partriage, 38.
In Rowe, Mass. Charles Stetson, aged 5 years and 2
maths. His death was occasioned by an excessive dose
of Cider Brandy, which he took from a bottle standing by
the highway for the use of laborers employed thereon. He
was found asleep, and could never be aroused; but after a
jet convulsive fits expired.
A Portland, Mrs. Martha Barrett, widow of the late
Jon Barrett Esq. of Northfield, Ms. 65.

h Portland, Mrs. Martha Barrett, widow of the late Jon Barrett Esq. of Northfield, Ms. 65.

Jied, at Andover, on the 22nd of May, Abiel Peanso, aged 71. He was born at Byfield, Mass, and graduald at Dartmouth College. For more than forty years hassidously performed his professional duties at Andove, and seldom has a physician had a more extensive practic, or been more successful; and nover perhaps did one mire deeply sympathize with the sick and afflicted in this sorrows, or gain more completely the confidence and he of its patients. But while he felt very tenderly towards them in regard to their bodily infirmities, he took, also a lively interest in their spiritual welfare. He was not see who loved to exclude the consoling religion of the gospel fain the chamber of the sick and dying, but earnestly whed that all might be directed to the Saviour of sinners, as he healed their spiritual maladies by the great Physician. He espired suddenly while standing by the bed-side of patient, without a struggle or a groan, leaving a bereavewife and children, and a very numerous circle of friends thourn his unexpected departure. Perhaps the death of none in the place where he resided would have caused a wler breach, or awakened a greater degree of sympathy aff regret. He sustained the office of a Deacon in the circh, for the period of 26 years and one day; and in that quacity exerted a great and salutary influence, both in the acute & out of it. An address and prayers were offered on the occasion of his funeral, in the meeting-house of the Sarish in Andover, in the prosence of a crowded, silent, and exply affected assembly, and his remains were followed to he grave by an unusual concourse of people. His memory a embalmed in Christian love & hope for eternity. " Bless dare the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their shors, and their works do follow them."

[Com.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the twenty-eighth annual heeting of the Massachusetts Missionary Society will be eld, by adjournment, on Wednesday the 11th inst. in the festry of Hanover Church, Boston, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a general and punctual attendance of the members is earn-sity requested, as alterations are proposed to be made in he By Laws of the Society, and other business of great importance to be transacted. rtance to be transacted.

ortance to be transacted.

The Board of Trustees will meet, by adjournment, on he same day, in the same place, at 10 o'clock in the foresoon.

Per order,
BROWN EMERSON,
Salem, July 3, 1827.

Sec'y of M. M. S.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society will be held on Wednes-usy the 11th inst. at the Vestry of Hanover Church in Bos-by. A committee for exercise of the Committee on. A committee for examining candidates will meet at he same place the preceding day at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF Q. Q.

JUST received, and for sale by Lincoln & Edmands,
new supply of Contributions of Q. Q. to a periodical
tork; with some pieces not before published. By the late
and Taylor. In two volumes.

JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREW-TER, 50, Cornhill, The Orphans of Normandy, or Flor-ntine and Lucie; by Mrs. Sherwood.—Choice Pleasures or Youth, recommended in a series of Letters from a fa-her to his son.—A Mother's Portrait, sketched soon af-ler her decease, for the study of her children, by their sur-

Do- A very extensive assortment of small religious works ble for Sabbath School Libraries. For particular libraries of Press, mitable for Sabbah School Literaries. For particulars to Missionary Herald covers for July. In Press,—
A Mother's Journal during the last illness of her daughter, with a preface by JANE. TAVLOR, '2d edition.
Burnelers Sermons, for children 2d edition.
Numerics of Mac Markot Lowester Barnery
Allen McLeed, The Highland Soldier, by the author of

Osrict." " Grandfathers Tales," &c. &c Wellesly Gray; an Interesting History; by Lieutenant rancis Tenduton, of Portdenny. July 6.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have taken measures or placing the students, at all times, under the more imme-liate care and observation of their instructer. The object,

liate care and observation of their instructer. The object, lesigned to be effected by such a course of procedure, is, o afford every possible security for the moral habits of the supils, and more effectually to provide for the proper emboyment of their time.

Accommodations for boarding twenty pupils in his family, will be furnished by Mr. Hildreth, the Preceptor. Those who board with him, will be subjected to particular regulations. They will not be allowed to pass certain limits without special permission. Beside the regular bours alloted study in the Academy, they will be required to devote, in he presence of the Preceptor, three hours more to study, in the course of the morning and evening of each day. Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and amusement; and the students during these hours, will be no less n the course of the morning and evening of each day. Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and amuseneat; and the students during these hours, will be no less
under the care of the Preceptor, than during those of study.

Mr. Hildreth will be assisted by a young gentleman of
iteral education. Familiar Lectures on Chemistry and
Natoral Philosophy, accompanied by a variety of experinents, illustrative of the principles of those sciences, will
be given by the Preceptor.

The Trustees can, with confidence, assure parents, that
while their sons are placed under the care of Mr. Hildreth,
they will be secluded from every scene of vice and dissipation; and that the utmost endeavours will be used to promote their intellectual and moral improvement.

The fail term will commence on Monday immediately
succeeding the last Wednesday in August. As it is impotant, that the students, in order to make rapid, as well as
a correct progress in their studies, should be properly classed,
it is very desirable, that those, who may hereafter attend
this Institution, should enter at the commencement of a
term. Hy order of the Trustees,

Londonderry, July 2, 1827.

BOARDERS WANTED.

SIX single Boarders, a married couple and a few occasional Visitors from the country, can be accommodated at No. 50, Market Street, to whom the best attention will be July 6.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HANNAH .- An Indian Woman And yet she did not seem to be For fancy's eye to gaze upon; and one who wished

To look on sorrow, such as poets tell of, Would have passed her by. The laboured heaving of her breast, Her hollow cough, and the untutored glancing

Of her woe-sunk eye, would never wake That sickly sensibility which feeds itself On woes that are not.

And I, if I should live to tell, in other years, What I have seen, should quite forget poor Hannah, Unknown by all the world, but laid perhaps By the kind hand of one as poor as she, Within that earth which freely gives a home to all, But most to those who have no other shelter.

Why, there was nothing in her face To tell that beauty once shone brightly there, No faded rose, nor withered lilly spoke Was ne'er of that etherial mould Of which the visionary tells; Nor had she ever left a shade of beauty In the eye that saw her.

Her slow uncertain step Had never joined with gracefulnes. The moonlight dance. Her dress Was course and mean, and had been worm Through every woe which comes on poverty; No 'kerchief which 'tis said a princess wore, No, there was nought, to make the gift By charity bestowed, romantie,

Yet something said that she was human Too deep the lines of sorrow on her face Not to be understood by one, who feels mortality And there was something too which said She was immortal. If you would look beneath Those bushy brows, Oh! you might see an eye Which showed a soul as much As one which had been taught a meaning More intense, more bright than hers.

Hannah did not complain, She'd often tried the sensibilities of man And found they were but cold. So I have sometimes thought, and yet a few A very few, do feel the griefs of other hearts Almost as if they were their own. And they will suffer much, and long, So they can lighter make the burden Of just one poor fellow-traveller, Or give to one dark soul, a hope of Heaven.

We saw her sitting down upon the frozen earth To rest her weariness, and then she rose And slowly went away, to what she called her home. Ah! 'tis but comfortless to think If such a refuge for the sick, 'tis all she has, She'll not need any long.

I wonder if 'twill cheer my soul When I am dying, to remember How poor Hannah died. If some kind friend should wipe the death sweat From my chilly face, shall I then love to think That Hannah had no friend! And if a kinder one should whisper Fear not, I am with thee, Oh shall I wish to think that the Had never heard that voice, or known The tenderness of Him who speaks?

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph ON TOBACCO.

MESSES. EDITORS,-Much has been writte and published in our periodical Journals concerning the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and many hearts have been, and now are wrun with anguish at beholding the fatal effects produced by this soul destroying vice, which appear to be prevailing to an alarming extent through out our country. But I have seen very little no out our country. But I have seen very little no tice taken of the vice, which I call auxiliary to drunkenness; I mean the immoderate use of tobac co, in the various methods of chewing, snuffing and smoking. I presume that it will be acknowledged by all that will candidly consider the sub ject, that the constant use of this weed, in any o its forms, has a pernicious effect on the humar constitution. That it may be used on some oc casions as a medicine, will not be denied: and the same may be said of some roots and mineral which are very deleterious; and unless taken is a prescribed form would cause immediate death who would think of continuing the daily us of medicine while in health, which he was con strained to take while sick. Those persons tha strained to take while sick. Those persons tha make an immoderate use of tobacco, must be con sidered as partaking of the sin of intemperance whether we eat or drink or whatever we do, we mus do all to the glory of God."—I am led to make these remarks with particular reference to those who profess to be the meek and humble followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Were this vice confintried by the word of God, which save "the ed to those who have no concern for their souls as the vice of intemperate drinking appears to be, it might be accounted for in the same way, "That the hearts of the sons of men are fully se in them to do evil:" and, that "They have no fear of God before their eyes."—With the following extract from a little hook for children I would conclude, with the hope that some abler pen than mine, will take up this subject.

"The Indians poison their arrows with the oil of tobacco, which, infused into a fresh wound, occasions sickness, convulsions, and death; with what safety, therefore, may the fine powder of the same plant be applied to the internal tender surface of the nose, which is indued with exquisite feeling, and from the delicacy of its structure is exceedingly liable to injure. tite leeling, and from the delicacy of its structure is exceedingly liable to injury? By the immoderate use of snuff, the organs of smelling are rendered callous and insensible, and therefore unable to perform their functions. To this bad effect, may be added the stupifying quality of to-baceo, by which not only the brain and nerves are injured, but also the sight; whilst from the force with which snuff is usually drawn up the nose, its passage becomes obstructed, and the nose, its passage becomes obstructed, and the

It has been said, that tobacco, when chewed is a preservation against hunger; but this is rulgar error, for it may more properly be said to destroy appetite, by promoting the discharge of that fluid, which is essential to the proper diges-tion of our food.

"In smoking also, the fumes of tobacco, in-duce a kind of insensibility not easily described It is productive, however, of many disorders of the head and stemach, particularly the last, as may be observed in the effect it has on a person who tries it for the first time. "The loss" both who tries it for the first time. "The loss" both of time and money, occasioned by an indulgence in this useless and hurtful propensity, is worthy of remark. Every professed and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate calculation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the disagreeable veremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-

four minutes out of every day of twenty-four hours, or to one day out of ten; and one day out of every ten, will amount to thirty-six and a half days in the year, or to seven years of wasted time out of that short life, which is allowed us

for other purposes.
"Compute now the expense, and it will be found that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of snuff-takers, as it does on their time; and, that the time and money thus lost, would have enabled them to enjoy many of the comforts of this life and give them the means of doing

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Trustees of this excellent Institution have made their annual report on the Treasurer's accounts and the general state of the establishment from which it appears that the financial concerns are in a healthy condition, there being a balance of \$1,800 and upwards, deposited in the Suffolk Bank to the credit of the Corporation.

At the McLean Asylum for the Insane, the re-sults, the last year, have been unusually favoraable. Of forty-nine persons removed, twenty-six were recovered, while during the previous year, only nineteen out of fifty-six were restored to reason. The addition to the wing occupied by nales at Charlestown is nearly completed, and villconstitute an important and necessary aid to the institution. An addition to the wing appro-prised to females, similar to that for the males, will soon be demanded, and would render the buildings and accommodations as perfect, it is believed, as those of any modern institution of the

At the Hospital in North Allen street, the results of the year, under all circumstances, are entirely satisfactory. In January last, the Ery-sipelatous inflammation made its appearance; and as a measure of precaution, all patients were dis-charged who could be removed with safety. The Hospital was cleared for 17 days. The whole number of patients in the house during the year was greater than in any former year; viz: 569; of whom 209 were discharged entirely well, 129 much relieved, and 79 relieved. Only 31 deaths occurred. The number of surgical operations was larger than in any former year, and many cases were of great importance and danger. Still no patient died from an operation, or while under quent treatment.

consequent treatment.

The internal economy of the Hospital is under the superintendence of Nathan Gurney, Esq. assisted by Mrs. Gurney as matron of the house, who have given entire satisfaction. The experiment of encouraging individuals to maintain free beds for patients of their own nomination, has been sufficiently favorable to authorize a continuance of the practice. During the year 23 have been maintained for \$100 each; on which have been received 119 patients.—Am. Traveller.

PRISONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The committee of the Legislature, appointed in 1826 to examine into, and ascertain the state of the several Jails of this Commonwealth and also of the Penitentiary at Worcester, have visited all, save three, in the state, and have given the result of their investigations in a very full and interesting report. From this it appears that in the county of Suffolk, in a period of five years from 1920, there were committed 4890 debtors, 3683 criminals; in all 8563. In other counties, except Franklin, 3192 debtors, 2710 criminals; total number in Massachusetts 14,465. The num ber of persons at the time of visitation, in all the counties save that above mentioned, was 52 debt

ors, 109 criminals; total 160.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the perons confined in the several prisons may be dis

tinguished into the following classes:

1. Debtors on attachment & execution whether er on the limits, or in close confinement:

2. Persons accused of offences not bailable or not actually bailed—including offences infamous and not infamous.
3. Persons, under sentence, for infamous offen

ces, including 1. Capital, 2. to be sent to State Prison, 3. sentenced to hard labour in prison. 4. Persons under sentence for offences not inmous, 1. for imprisonment merely, 2. detained for fine and costs.

5. Those committed as subjects of a House of Correction.

6. Lunatics, and persons furiously mad:
These classes being so various, it is apparent
that different accommodations should be provided
for each. Debtors should always be considered and treated apart from the others, as also those committed for not paying a fine for a common assault, and those under sentence for murder. The law requires that their treatment should be different, but the committee intimate that this rule i not always attended to. Many of the inmates o the prisons are those who have been examined but not tried and convicted. These, especially that portion of them who are known to be old offenders, should be kept distinct, though in safe custody. The laws require the sons charged with a first offence, should be kept as separate from felons and old offenders as the

state of the prison will admit. The committee are not pleased with the Houses of Correction in the Commonwealth, as they are but ill adapted to the original design of the That part of the jail in Boston which is used for this purpose, though imperfect in several respects, is better adapted to effect the desired ds, than any other place visited by the com

Public attention has of late been so much at raced to the subject of Prison Discipline, that it is hoped reform will ensue, and the jails, which are very unsuitable for houses of correction, will no longer be used as such. The rooms as they are at present constructed in the jails are improperly caluculated to contain a number of conviets, and to admit of communication within and without. "All experience shews that prisoners should be kept separate from each other, and the world. The jails are destitute of sufficient yards and walls, so necessary for the purpose of air, exercise, and labor. Cleanliness is well attended to, except in case of some lunatics, and there has been no prevailing sickness; but "there is no accommodation in our jails for sickness."

Instruction, especially of a suitable religious kind, has been nearly unknown. Bibles and Tracts have perhaps been supplied, but the pre-cepts of the living teacher have not accompanied them. Some there are who will read and profit by the valuable books within their reach, but most of those confined will receive more salutary instruction and benefit from a single lecture, enforced by the feeling manner of some gifted divine, than from whole volumes of printed ser-mons and Tracts. Employment, too, has received little, and in many instances, no attention .-The Committee present a truly horrid picture of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings who are confined as lunatics and insane; which without abridgement, we give in their own lan-

guage. "While your Committee are pleased to observe that the prisoners in general have been treated with humane attention, they are con-strained to observe that very different have been their feeelings in examining the state of persons lunatic and insane in the gaols and houses of correction. The situation of these wretched beings calls very loudly for some redress. They seem to have been considered as out of the protection to have been considered as out of the protection of laws. Less attention is paid to their cleanli-

and himself. I have sele too which will be out to proce without delay.

ness and comfort than to the wild beasts in their cages, which are kept for show. Some of these miserable beings have been confined for twenty years or more, and seem to have been left to wal-low in their own filth. In visiting the various prisons where they are confined we have found no exceptions. It is not easy to say what ought to be done, but we should be wanting in fidelity to the trust reposed in us, did we not say that for them something must be done. Some different regulations are indispensable."—[ib.

DR. WILSON, Late Professor in Columbia College, New York A singular and comparatively trivial circumstance made him resolve to come to this country. It was as follows: Whilst his father was at work it was as follows: Whilst his father was at work in his field on a dump, misty day, he happened to be present when a young man whom they called the Laird, stepped up towards them and talked with his father for a considerable length of time, during all whichhis aged father stood with his bald head uncovered, and exposed to the damp air; while the young man stood with his late. air; while the young man stood with his hat on his head, amusing himself with a small stick or rattan in his haid. So when the young man went away, the dd gentleman put on his hat. His son then said to him, "Father, why do you tand for so long time with your head bare, and in this damp day, while the young man who talk ed with you had his head covered?" To which the father replied, Ah, my son, that's the young Laird, "Laird or nae Laird, I would not have kept my hat in my hand for so long a time, while he, a young striping like myself, had his hat on his head." Ye would not, nae? Then, my son, "Then I would not live under such a govern-ment as this." And where would ye go? "To America," replied the son. And from that day his mind was bent on quiting his native country, and coming here, where emight enjoy civil and religious liberty. Accordingly after much importunity with his fond pagents, he at length obtained their tearful consent, and arrived in the city of New York in 1763.—[N. Y. Obs.

How to dispose of Ridicule. There is nothing that people are more mortified to spend in vain than their scorn. A man of the right kind would say, upon an intimation that he is opposed by scorn: 'They will laugh, will they? I have something else to do than to rouble myself about their mirth. I do not care if the whole neigh-borhood were to laugh in a chaus. I should indeed be sorry to see or hear such a number of fools, but pleased enough to fine that they did not consider me one of their stanp. The good to result from my project will no be less because vain and shallow minds, that cannot undercause vain and shallow minds, that cannot understand it, are diverted at it, and at me. What should I think of my pursuits, if every trivial, thoughtless being could comprehend, or would applaud them; and of myself, if my courage needed levity and ignorance for their allies, or could shrink at their sneers.'—Foster.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNS OF INTEMPERANCE.

We propose to make a few short extracts from Dr. Beecher's second sermon on Intemperance, in which he speaks of the Indications a man may give that the habit is coming over him with pow-The signs he names are seven in number, of which we now copy the first.

One of the early indications of intemperance place. In the commencement of this evil habit, there are many who drink to excess only on par icular days, such as days for military exhibition the anniversary of our independence, the birth-day of Washington, Christmas, new year's day, election, and others of the like nature. When any of these holidays arrive, and they come as often almost as saint's days in the cale dar, they bring with them, to many, the insatia-ble desire of drinking, as well as a dispensation from the sin, as efficacious and quieting to the conscience, as papal indulgences

There are some I am aware that have recom mended the multiplication of holidays and public amusements, as a remedy for intemperance:about as wise a prescription—as the multiplying gambling-houses to supersede gambling, or building of theatres to correct the evils of the

There are others who feel the desire of drinking stirred up within them by the associations of place. They could go from end to end of a day's journey without ardent spirits, were there no taverns on the road. But the very sight of these taverns on the road. But the very sight of these receptacles of pilgrims awakens the desire "just to step in and take something." And so powerful does this association become, that many will no more pass the tavern than they would pass a fortified place with all the engines of death directed against them. There are in every city, town and village, places of resort, which in like manner as soon as the eye falls upon them, create the thirst of drinking, and many, who coming to market or on business, pass near them, pay toll there as regularly as they do at the gates; and sometimes both when they come in & when they go out. In cities and their suburbs, there are hundreds of shops at which a large proportion of those who bring in produce stop regularly to receive the customary beverage.

In every community you may observe particu-

r persons also who can never meet without feeling the simultaneous desire of strong drink. What can be the reason of this? All men, when they meet, are not iffected thus. It is not uncommon for men of similar employments to be drawn by association, when they meet, to the same topics of conversation: --physicians, upon the con-cerns of their profession: --politicians, upon the events of the day: --and Christians, when they meet, are drawn by a common interest to speak of things of the kingdom of God. But this is upon the principle of a common interest in these subjects, which his no slight hold upon the thoughts and affections. Whoever then finds himself tempted on meeting his companion or friend tosay, "come and let us go and take some-thing," or, to make it his first business to set out his decanter and glasses, ought to understand that he discloses his own inordinate attachment to ardent spirits, and accuses his friend of intem-

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

When the husband and father forgets the du-ties he once delighted to fulfil, and by slow degrees becomes the creature of intemperance, there enters into his house the sorrow that rends the spirit-that cannot be alleviated, that will not e comforted.

It is here above all, where she, who has ven Woman silent-suffering, devoted woman here bends to her direct affliction. The measure of her wo is in truth full, whose husband is a drunk-Who shall protect her, when he is her in-her oppressor? What shall delight her, when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice? The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There is indeed dark, that he has made desorate. I here through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are whispered to herself, her bruised heart bleeds in secret. There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting yet dreading his re-

turn, that will only wring from her by his unkindness, tears even more scalding than those the shed
over his transgression. To fling a deeper gloom
across the present, memory turns back, & broods
upon the past. Like the recollection to the sun
stricken pilgrim, of the cool spring he dank at
in the morning, the joys of other days cone over
her, as if only to mock her parched and weary
spirit. She recalls the ardent lover, whose graspirit. She recalls the ardent lover, whose ces won her from the home of her infance enraptured father, who bent with such delight over his new-born children—and she asis if this can really be him—this sunken being, who has now nothing for her but the sot's disgusting brutality—nothing for those abasted and tembling children, but the sot's disgusting example! Can we wonder, that amid these agonizing noments, the tender chords of violated affection should snap asunder? that the scorned and leserted wife should confess, "there is no killing ike that which kil's the heart?" that though it would have been hard for her to kiss for the list time the cold lips of her dead husband, and lay his body forever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debasing life, that even his deals would be greeted in mercy? Had he died in he light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the in-heritance of an untarnished name, the examples of virtues that should blossom for his one and daughters from the tomb—though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief sould not have been also the tears of shame. By to behold him, fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to gnominy at home, turning his dwelling to darkess, and its holy endearments to mockery—abroid, thrust from the companionship of the wordy, a selfbranded outlaw -- this is the wo that the wife feels is more dreadful than deathover as worse than widowhood. - Sprague's Address.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA The following singularly inferesting narrative was com-nunicated to the Liverpool Commercial Chronide, of May 12, and was written by a young gentleman of Biston

12, and was written by a young gentleman of Biston.

"Ship New York, Prince's Dock, Liverpool, May 11, 182.

Sir,—I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the occurraces herein described, for troubling you with be detail of the following particulars. This ship has been trice struck by lightning on her present voyage from New York. On the 19th of April, our third day out, on the Gdf Stream, (lat. 38 9 N. long, 61 17 W. at noon) about haf past five in the morning, being in our births, we were oused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to or ears. In a moment we were all out, and the cabin and alliarts of the (lat. 38 9 N. long, 61 17 W. at noon) about haf past five in the morning, being in our births, we were oused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to or ears. In a moment we were all out, and the cabin and alliarts of the ship were filled with a dense smoke, having a trong smell of sulphur. From the deck the word was quikly passed that the ship had been struck with lightning, ad was on fire. The consternation which for some minute prevailed may be more easily imagined than decaribed. Evry one ran on deck with a full impression that the ship wash a blaze. There all the elements were in violent commotio. It had been broad day, but so dark, so dense, and sociose upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the oscurity of night. There was just sufficient light to give abold relief to every object in the appalling scene. The rin poured down in torrents, mingled with halistones as lige as filberts, which lay upon the deck fully an inch thic. Overhead blazed the lightning on all aides, accompasied by reports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its narness.—The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tested from one sea to another with incredible rapidity. Oe appearance was peculiarly remarkable. The temperaire of the water was at 74 degs. of Farenheit, while that of the atmosphere was down to 48. This produced a copioul evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rie, which ascending in columns all around us, exhibited he appearance of innumerable pillars supporting a masy canopy of clouds.—These phenomens are extremely unusul, no person on board ever having witnessed any thing lie it before. In all directions might be seen waterspouts, which rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destiction of every thing on the face of the deep. Altogether he scene was one of awful sublimity which baffle descripion. Amid this scene of impending rain, when all mate was in the utmost confusion—when aautical science all experience could avai

trated among the combustible part of the care below the ower deck. This investigation disclosed the following tower deck. This investigation disclosed to following facts:—The lightning having struck the maioroyal-mast head, shattered the mast head, and, descending tence, penetrated the deck into one of the store rooms, the uik heads and fittings of which are completely demolised. Then separating, one part was conducted by a leadenable to the side of the ship, through which it passed out between wind and water, starting the ends of three five inch panks. Another portion from the store-room passing intoke ladies' cabin, shivered to atoms the plate of a large mirror, leaving the frame uniquied. From the looking-glass to the piano-forte was an easy transition; it touched he instrument with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving it out of tune.—Thence it passed through the whole length

probably aid in carrying it to the windows.

"Being all in our births, enveloped in beds an hedding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in conparative safety, while the deadly bolt caroered around us at hieree and resistless energy. Doubtless a feather bed ishe most safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in he day, and the passengers about the cabin, the chances as, that it would have been fatal to many of us.

"The operation of the second shock was verydifferent from the former, and is more deserving of attentio, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of ghtning-rods as a protection at sea. We had a chain connector on board; but it not being the season to expect much bitning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it we not up at the time. The morning squall was over; it calinned, however, to blow fresh all the day, and about noo; heavy clouds began to gather in on every side, rolling cirr volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reash to expect more lightning; the conductor was prepared, in Capatin Bennett ordered it to be raised to the moin-real-main head.—It consisted of an iron chain, having links of fourth neet more lightning; the conductor was prepared, nd Captain Bennett ordered it to be raised to the main-real-must head.—It consisted of an iron chain, having links of fourth of an inch thick, and two feetlong, tussed its hook at each end, and conducted by rings of the same thickness and of one inch annular diameter. This chain was fasteed to a red of iron, half an inch thick, and four feet in lenth, with a point well polished and tupered, in order to regive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main-roal must, the rod extending two feet above the mast-head, at thence it was brought down over the quarter, and repelld by an oar, protruding, say ten feet, from the ship's side, ad sinking a few feet below the surface of the water.

"Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of its size woold sustain without injury the severent shock of fithining. I have been thus minute in stating the dimension of the force of this shock, and of impressing the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance of the sides, and it was up in highy time to avert a blow that, in the opinion of all on boars, most have sent this stanich vessel in an instant to the botom.

"Soon after I P. M. we saw lightnings a this letters 2 observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch, which marks seconds, I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm, however, having frequently known it to approach nearer without any jnjury. Al 2 o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the moning; the

flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed down before us; at the same moment the glass in the house came rattling down below. Those on deck that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze, from idness of the principal flash which they distingly a ling down the conductor, and agitating the water, of the ship, as belore, were filled with switch. of the ship, as before, were filled with emile

alphur.

"The ship was again thoroughly examined. The "The ship was again thoroughly examined, duetor had been rent to pieces by the discharge, tered to the winds: small fragments of it were deek; in saving the ship it had literally yielded it fury of the blast. The pointed rod was found it and shortened several inches, and covered over we coating; some of the links had been anapped off melted. The whole operation was singularly sin affords another of those rare cases where the cyielded to the violence of the shock, while it is averted the bolt from the object it was designed to "This was a property of the rod, of which Frestinghed very early after the

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yielded to the violence of the shock, while it effects averted the bolt from the object it was designed to prote averted the bolt from the object it was designed to prote to the control of the control of the control of a theory than the satisfied very early after the application of a theory than the satisfied very early after the application of a theory than the satisfied very early after the application of a theory than the cases which fell under his notice, I believe occurred in of the Dutch churches in New York—a chain consecution with the clock probably saved the church much damp but the chain itself was melted.

"Mr. Ross, the second officer, was prostrated, and the officer was prostrated, and the following them to vary from true point and between each other. They gradually sumed a bearing, by which we have sterred, though three points out, as we have just discovered. The capsulative of the chronometer was very materially affected; it usually on the Atlantic without varying three seconds; it has proved to be out as many degrees. Curious as are effects, they are still more interesting in an experiment of the control of the cause of science. Thus collected, are at your disposal. When it is considered that not vessel in fally is prepared with a conductor, cases of kind ought to admonish ship owners of their utility. Itain Bennett is determined to go well armed with future. It would be well to have one ready to be railed and the case of emergency; and, for the safety each in the origin to be a fall of the ready to be a fall of the ready of the rail of the ready of the rail of the ready of the rail of the rail

future. It would be well to have one ready to be range each mast in case of emergency; and, for the safety of chain, it ought to be half an inch in diameter.

"We have visited," says the Editor of the Liverpool of incle, "the ship since her arrival, and the tree will remain of the operation of the first shock, together will concurrent testimony of Capt. Bennet and his mate, the state of the iron rod, and such portions of the conductor as have been preserved, which, for the pre may be seen on application at our office, have serve convince us of the general truth of the foregoing letter, of the singular good fortune attending the timely aption of this simple but philosophical invention of the tion of this simple but philosophical inver mirable Franklin, which no ship should be mirable Franklin, which no ship should be without, ry additional particulars were recounted to us by Bennett, which the pressure of other matter, and the ness of the time remaining to us, prevent us, at present repeating. The following circumstances, however municated to us by Roskell & Son, the chronomet kers, in Church-Street, are too interesting to be over. Capt. Bennett's chronometer, after observing considerable length of time, a uniform rate of 7-10s second gaining, and, being nips myster for second gaining, and, being nine minutes for slow of Greenwich time, when the vessel left N zlow of Greenwich time, when the vessel left New Yowas found, when compared in Liverpool, to be twenty minutes thirty-three seconds fast of Greenwich; and lever gold watches, belonging to three gentlemen passers by the ship, contracted the magnetic power to see degree as actually to require the principal part of the work to be renewed.

"Such is the effect," observes a correspondent, who was the second of the transmitted us the above account, "produced on the

ransmitted us the above account, " produced o work in the watches, that they have the nower net so far, as to act the same as a los

Expense of Life and Money .- " Mr. Palirey the annual consumption of ardent spirits in the U. Sa at 45 millions of gallons, which, reckoning the drain population, at a million of persons, (about one twelfthey whole,) would give them individually, an average allow of a pint of liquid poison in a day. Forty-five million gallons would feed the Middlesex canal upwards of examples, or the New York canal upwards of examples. gallons would feed the returness commends of eight miles.

PITTSFIELD SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES

THE Summer Term in this Seminary will be 25th of July next. In addition to the ordinary of a finished literary and polite education, a struction will be given in Domestic Ec course of Lectures in Chemistry, Botany and course of Lectures in Chemistry. Botany and Mineralopy Provision is made for Boarding in the Eunly of the Frint pal, where particular attention is paid to Morals, Manaer & General Deportment. The mode of living and the house exercise, amusement and study, are arranged under the al-vice of skilful Physicians, with a special view to prome health of body and vigor of mind. Board may also beta tained in the village, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, etch sive of washing, &c.

Pittsfield, June 20, 1827.

THE ORPHANS OF NORMANDY, or Flores Lucie. By Mrs. SHERWOOD. With a Frontispiece-ust received and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 13

JAMES SOMERS, the Pilgrim's Son. By a La

of New-Haven.
The YOUNG JEWESS. With a Frontispiece.-Eatract from a Review of this work: "Having been acquaited with a Polish Jew, some years since, and having received very minute details from him respecting the condition religious traditions of his countrymen, we are prepared to pronounce this little work highly illustrative of Jesus

The BEAUTIFUL VINE, and many other religion The HAPPY RECONCILIATION. Helen of the

den. Mother's Portrait. In Press-Choice Gems for Children, by Mrs. Sher. ood-Familiar Letters between a Mother and Daughte School, by Mrs. and Miss Taylor. June 29.

PROPOSALS for Publishing by Subscription a Collection of ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS AND PROBLEMS. By MEJER HIRSCH, translated from the German by Francis Grund, Teacher of Mathematics.

GAULAUDET'S SERMONS.

"It is further the uniform tendency of these discources, to invest Christianity with an able and dignified character. We feel that there is something ennobling in religion and are almost compelled to love and admire it. We venture in conclusion to recommend them, as admirable specimens of composition for the pulpit—equally remote from coldness and enthusiasm; animated, interesting and judicious."—Christian Observer.

"This little volume recommends itself to men of taste and piety, by a chastened elegance of style, by elevated trains of thought, by passages of exquisite delicacy and tenderness of feeling, by an uncommon and philosophical accuracy in the statements of truths; and still more by the scriptural views which it gives of Christian doctrine and duties."—Christian Spectator.

The above volume, bound in boards, may be had at the Tract Depository, Hapover Street, Boston. Price 30 cts. June 22.

MAP OF NEW-ENGLAND. JUST published, and for sale at the office of the Boston

aily Advertiser,
A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Comectical, with the adjoining parts of New-York, Lower Canada, and New Brunswick.

On a scale of eight miles to an inch-exhiliting the situation and households.

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhi-ting the sin ation and boundaries of all the towns—the priocipal read streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.
Compiled from a eareful comparison of all the publishe maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and othe documents which would aid the undertaking known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individual and from personal examination of many parts of the country.

And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approve style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assisting a subscribers. Five dollars for plain copies, of

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies, cloth and rollers, or folded in a case, at their option; a ix dollars for copies put up in the same manner colour and varnished.

Aloy Sch.

ment with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving it out of tune.—Thence it passed through the whole length of the after-cabin and out of the stern windows. Fortunately we were all in our births at the moment. Hon these facts I would venture briefly to remark, that the inst-head was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches wide, and nearly balf an inch thick. These attacting the fluid and being themselves insulated by other less powerful conductors would naturally at the instant administed large repletion of the fluid, which, by the violence of its action, burst the hoops as under, and shattered the mast-head and cap. Into the cabin store-room it seems thave been conducted by a leaden pipe near the main-mas under the deck. The quieksilver on the back of the mirre was sufficient to attract it thirter, when it would be idlused over the whole surface of the glass, which being the pass perfect non-conductor known, was thus shattered into counties pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the lampness progress in Algebra. But presupposes no his hacquireness in that science; it is intended no less for teachers than for learners, and it has been found from experience to be owell fitted for instruction that in less than three months three editions were published in Germany.

As it has been thought peruliarly adapted to promote the study of Mathematics in this country, a translation his been prepared which will be published if sufficient encorragement can be obtained.

The volume will contain 350 pages and will be delivered to subscribers in boards at \$25 a conv. prevalen task it is subscribers in boards at \$2 a copy.

Subscribers in boards at \$2 a copy.

Subscriptions received by HILLIARD, GRAY & Co.
June 29. June 28.

STUART'S ELECTION SEHMON.

JUST published and for sale by Crocker & Brewster, 50 Corollil.—A Sermon delivered before his Excellency the Governor, and both Branches of the State Legislaure, May 30th, 1827. By Rev Prof. Stuart. 25 etc.

A Dissertation on the Mems of Regeneration. By Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.—25 cents. Delivere of the cabin flour, for want of a better conductr, migh probably aid in carrying it to the windows.

"Being all in our births, enveloped in beds an bedding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in contactive GALLAUDET'S SERMONS.